MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,564—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Mar.
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes.	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,000	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	16th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Commander R. G. TAITT, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 19th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.
For Rates of Passages, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar. 1889
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3389	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, nd February, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

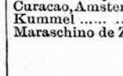
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about TUESDAY, the 19th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA," has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Rs.	Pts. a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	8	0	4	8
Do. do. Yellow	6	12	3	12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Rs.	Pts. a.
Angostura Bitters	24	0	13	8
Orange Bitters			24	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s				
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

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JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
A FIRST CLASS WINE AT A MODERATE PRICE.
A PURE natural Wine, containing only 2 per cent. of Sugar; therefore SPECIALLY DRY, and admirably suited for Consumption in India.
CASH PRICE.
Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 52. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 29.
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THE JAVA GEMS.
THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good Smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1, per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
" "	No. 2 " "	" 3-4
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SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.
THE MAIL, THE TIMES, THE PULLMAN } From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78. 12½ per cent. Cash Discount.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES IN THE EAST.
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NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
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AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.
MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge .....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.
THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change	2 semi-notes)	... ...	... Rs.	750
" 2	" 5 " "	... ...	... "	775
" 3	" 5 " "	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus ...	... "	1,300

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450 Bore	Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
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450 "	Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
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AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
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WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."
The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.
$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$
"PHENACETIN-BAYER."
The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.
$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$
Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
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TWO PAPERS
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BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE,
JANUARY 11, 1889.
BY
THE REV. H. C. SQUIRES, M.A.
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MESSRS. THACKER & CO.,
THE BOMBAY RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY,
AND
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
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Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES HEAD & SONS, TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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GASSNER DRY CELL.
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The Home of Mirth and Music.
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF
HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY,
The Fashionable Entertainers.
A FACT.
Large and Delighted Audiences nightly testify their appreciation of the Most Cheerful Place of Amusement, now freely patronised and acknowledged by the Best Families in Town.
Our New Programme an Immediate and Solid Success.
Encore after Encore. Victory after Victory.
Remember—The early ticket catcheth the seat, as the crush is greater than ever.
TIME-TABLE.

9 Sharp, the Fun begins.	As the magnet is to the needle, so are HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY to the public the great attracting power.
9-15 Smiles.	
9-20 Laughter.	
9-30 Uncontrollable Laughter.	
9-50 Interval for Recovery.	
10-10 More Laughter.	
10-20 Plot Developing.	
10-25 Shrieks.	
10-30 Howls.	
10-40 Convulsions.	
10-50 Konfooshon.	
11-3 Konfooshon Konfounded.	
11-5 Hysterics	
11-15 Sides Aching. And home for recovery.	

READ OUR POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and 8 Annas.
Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-15. Carriages at 11.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15TH,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISSES ADA WALKER & NELLIE HARLEY,
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

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Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED NIGHTLY!
TO-NIGHT
WILL BE PRODUCED
THE SUPERB ORIGINAL PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
PRINCESS CHERRY-BLOSSOM
OR
HARLEQUIN YELLOW DWARF
AND THE
KING OF THE GOLD-MINE SHARES,
SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS COMPANY
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"SLEEPING BEAUTY," "LALLA ROOKH," &c., &c.
ON A SCALE OF MAGNIFICENCE
SURPASSING ANYTHING EVER WITNESSED
IN THE EAST.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
REPRESENTING THE
FOUR SEASONS,
CONCLUDING WITH THE
AURORAL HOME of the QUEEN of the NORTH.
GRAND HARLEQUINADE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office open at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.
SATURDAY NEXT.
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
For the convenience of Families and Schools.
Native Servants and Children half price to all parts of the Theatre.
Doors open at 2-30. Commence at 3 o'clock.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 18-1."
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th March, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.
LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 12th March, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	Rs. a.
Barcaldine; by Vere Clavering, 3 vols	23 10
Chance or Fate; by Alice O'Hanlon, 3 vols	25 10
Dr. Phillips, a Maida Vale Idyll; by F. Danby	1 14
Harvest; by John Strange Winter	0 12
In Ole Virginia; or Marie Chan, and other Stories; by T. Nelson Page	1 8
Misogyny and the Maiden; by Paul Cushing	1 8
Mexican Mystery; by W. Grove	0 12
Sudden Death: or My Lady the Wolf; by Britiffe Skottoree	1 8
Sam Saddleworth's Will; by M. S. Taylor	0 12
Two Lillies; by Julia Kavanagh	1 14
The Counter Reformation; by A. W. Ward	1 14
The Fulness of the Nations; by Dr. Alder Smith, M.B., F. R.C.S.	4 8
The Playtime Naturalist; by D. J. E. Taylor, F.S.S.	3 12
Tactical Questions and Answers on Infantry Drill Book, 1889; by Captain H. R. Gall, late 5th Fusiliers	1 8
BIOGRAPHY.	
David, his Life and Times; by Rev. W. J. Deane, M.A.	1 14
Essays; by the late Mark Pattison, collected by Henry Nettleship, M.A., 2 vols	22 0
Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster; by T. Wemyss Reid.	10 8
Seas and Skies; by R. Abercromoy	13 8
CATHOLIC.	
Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome; by Rev. Luke Rivington, M College, M.A.	2 4

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For Newest Books, Two Vols. a week	12	24	Postage free.
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The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has existed between JOHN V. CRIPER and H. E. FULLER and Co., trading as Merchants, under the style of H. E. FULLER and Co., Kurrachee, was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
JOHN V. CRIPER.
H. E. FULLER & Co.
Kurrachee, 8th March, 1889.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—For the P. W. D. of the Rajpipla State, some Competent OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS. Apply personally or in writing to the Undersigned, with Copies of Testimonials and state Salary required. None but practical Men need apply.
BOMONJEE SORABJEE, C.E.,
State Engineer, Rajpipla State.
Rajpipla State Engineer's Office, Nandod, March, 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of March, 1889, for the purpose of considering certain proposals to lease more land and build thereon.
S. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction, and H. M.'s Common Jail, and Government Workhouses, Bombay, from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890.
Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.
The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 16th instant.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent.
Jail Office, Byculla, March 2nd, 1889.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share (free of Income Tax), is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 6th instant, on production of Share-certificates, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
Bombay, 7th March 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.
ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Thursday, the 11th March 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, *viz*:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation; but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1889, and to Fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th March 1889, both days inclusive.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Services for the official year 1889-90:—
I. Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District.
II. Supply of and Repairs to the Barrack Furniture, Bombay.
III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c., Bombay.
IV. Plumber's Works in Bombay.
V. Supply of Labour and Materials, Petty Stores, Road Metal Stones, &c., under 10 Separate Schedules of Rates at Deolali.
2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Bombay Office, Fort, during office hours, as also at the P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali, with regard to the Service V.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 20th March 1889 when they will be opened.
4. The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.
W. OSBORN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works Bombay.
Bombay, Military Works Office, 2nd March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 8th April 1889 and opened at 12 noon, on the 9th April 1889 for Supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.
The terms more to include Supply of Stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 Annas from the Arsenal, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest-money which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest-money will be forfeited.
On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the article delivered at Madras.
HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R.A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Arsenal, Madras, 7th March, 1889.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, new Miniature, English-built LANDAUS with Patent hood, by Lewis Fulker.
Circular-fronted, Miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
Properties of Gentlemen.
A C. Spring BAROUCHE by Lawrie and Manner, in splendid condition.
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
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ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156
,, 1886	£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Opening of New Wilson College by Lord Reay, 5-15 p.m.
Geyer and Company, Limited, 11 a.m.
Band, St. Peter's, Bandora Hill, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Maharaja (s), from Calcutta; Neera (s), Mangalore; and Hindoo (s), Cutch.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee; Krishna (s), Marmagoa and Coast; Fernlands (s), Antwerp; and Kilwa (s), Zanzibar.

A correspondent writes complaining of the condition of the Walkeshwar tank, and urges the Municipality to deal with it at earliest convenience.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band being under orders for Mahableshwar will not play any more at the Esplanade Bandstand this season.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Francis Elburn, the second officer of the s.s. Java, at present lying in the British India Dock at Mazagon, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 70, from his cabin.

MOONLIGHT BAND ON BANDORA HILL.—This evening the following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's Band on Bandora Hill, near the Sanitarium at 8 o'clock (Bombay time) :—

March .....Imperial .....—
Valse.....Ehren on the Rhine...W.M.Hutchison.
Song .....The Lost Chord.....A. Sullivan.
Valse .....Night and Morn.....P. Bucalossi.
Lancers.....Connaught.....C. D'Albert.
Galop .....Von Haus Zu Haus ...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday J. Long, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at the Berkley Buildings, Byculla, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Shaik Ismail Abdool Rahimon. The complainant, it appeared, on the 18th ult., in company of a Small Cause Court bailiff, named Daniel David, went to the house of Long to serve a summons on him, when Long struck him and also knocked his turban off. Long pleaded provocation. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—A Hindoo lad aged about 15 years, named Narayen Balloo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with stealing Rs. 23 in cash, the property of Balloo Ittoo, the accused's father. On the 8th instant the accused, after stealing the money, in company of other lads residing in the same locality at Colaba, squandered the money by taking trips in a steam-boat and treating themselves to other amusements, until he was arrested by the police and taken in custody. The magistrate sentenced Narayen Balloo to be flogged twelve stripes.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Esau bin Mahomed Arab, a native of Busorah, was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Haji Abdoola bin Ally, from his residence at Nagdevi Street, on the 11th instant. It appeared the complainant reported to the police on Tuesday that the currency notes in question were stolen from his box. Upon enquiry the police suspected the accused, who was living in the same premises since the 7th instant, and upon searching his boxes, &c., the two missing notes were found in his possession. The case stands adjourned for further hearing, to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

THE SIDDEE DISTURBANCE AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Hussain Herrul and Khumeesa Mabrook, two of the Siddee ringleaders who created a disturbance at the J. J. Hospital on the forenoon of the 11th instant, were charged by Superintendent Crummey before Mr. P. Ryan with resisting the police in the discharge of their duty at the J. J. Hospital on the 11th instant. The two accused are the persons who took the leading part and resisted the police while the body of the deceased Esau Suleiman was being removed from the dead-house of the J. J. Hospital to the dissecting room. They had nothing to say in their defence, but pleaded to be strangers in Bombay and did not know the law. They were both convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment each.

FEAST OF PURIM.—The Jewish community observe this feast, which commences to-day and terminates on Sunday next, in commemoration of their deliverance from the hands of Hamon, who had planned with his master, Ahasuerus, the Persian monarch, to annihilate the Hebrew race from his kingdom, which extended from India to Ethiopia, having no fewer than 127 provinces. The plot was, however, discovered by Queen Esther through the good offices of her uncle, Mordecai, and on her appealing to the king in a most sympathising and humane manner, he was prevailed upon by her influence to turn the tables against the machinations of his minister, Hamon. This monster in human form still endeavoured to persuade the king to entirminate the chosen race of God from his territory, but which exasperated him the more, and led to a decree from the king to hang Hamon and his ten sons on the walls of Shushan. The Jews, therefore, will fast to-day and observe it as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for their deliverance from their then impending calamity, and Sunday next as one of rejoicing and almsgiving to their poor brethren in faith.

ROBBING FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Bhickoo Madhoo, a ghorawalla in the service of a Mahomedan gentleman, residing at Churney Road, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of property belonging to Shaik Esoob bin Yakoob, a cook in the service of the same gentleman, and Pandoo Antoo, a mussal, also in the employ of the same gentleman in December last, in respect of Rs. 13 in cash belonging to the cook committed on the 11th inst. and the second charge in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 47, the property of the mussal, committed on the 5th December last. On the 12th inst., a report was made to the police by Shaik Esoob bin Yakoob that a sum of Rs. 13 had been stolen from his box on the previous night, when enquiries were made and the accused was arrested on suspicion. He then took the police to a Marwarree at Girgaum, to whom he had paid the stolen money to release some gold ornaments, which he had previously pledged, and which was subsequently discovered to be a portion of the ornaments belonging to the second complainant, Pandoo, the mussal. The remainder of the ornaments, belonging to the mussal were also recovered from another Marwarree at Thakordwar, with whom the accused had pledged them in December last. Bhickoo Mahdoo, on pleading guilty to both the charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. All are cordially invited to attend.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
BOMBAY, 12th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·917
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..	86·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·1
General Directions of Wind.*	....ENE, ESE, SW, WSW, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ACQUITTED OF MURDER IN ONE TRIAL, BUT CONVICTED IN ANOTHER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHAGWAN MOHANSING.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who in November last convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. M. C. Apte (for the Government Pleader) appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having murdered Kesaria Navalsing. It appeared that he was tried by the late Sessions Judge (Mr. H. Batty) on this charge and acquitted on the 22nd March last. The Government appealed against the acquittal, and the High Court, having ordered a retrial, the case was heard again before Mr. Scott. It presented some peculiar features. The Civil Surgeon, who examined the body of Kesaria, ascribed death to fracture of the skull, caused by an axe or some moderately sharp instrument, and stated that, in his opinion, it was impossible the wounds should have been self-inflicted. The existence and the position of the wounds and their character, and the fact that the body was found buried in the sand on the bank of the river, while some of the ornaments worn by the deceased were missing, and the absence of any evidence or suggestion that the wounds were accidentally inflicted, led to an irresistible inference that the boy was murdered. Naval, his father, said that he had gone to the jungle to cut wood when he received a message that his son was missing, and on his going home at once, he found that the body had been discovered. It appeared that accused had stated in the village that he had met a sepoy, who had been sent to capture children to be sacrificed by Government in building a fort at Dharangaon. This frightened the women of Kesaria's family, who had not then seen the boy for some hours, and they at once communicated with the police. Kesaria was about seven years old and was in the habit of wearing a good many silver ornaments. The chief constable of Sind Kheda himself went at once to the village and found all the men absent, searching for the boy. He questioned the women, and heard of the rumour having been spread by the accused regarding the seizure of children. Deokee, the daughter of a neighbour and a play-fellow of the deceased, informed the constable that she had seen Kesaria with the accused that morning. On the following day another person told the constable that he had seen Kesaria with the accused on the previous day. Search was made, and in the afternoon a cloth was found, a corner exposed having attracted notice, buried in the sand near the river. Some branches and twigs scattered close by were then observed, and on digging the body of Kesaria was found covered with sand with three wounds upon it and with the wristlets, bracelets, armlet, and neck-chain missing. The anklets and earrings were still on the body. Accused, who was with the rest of the villagers during the search, had been kept under observation as a suspicious person owing to the information above mentioned, and when the body was found he was taken into custody. On the way to the village the accused admitted to the chief constable that he had killed Kesaria and taken his ornaments, and he offered to point out the latter. He took the "panch" and the police to his cattle yard in the village, where from a broken part of the roof, among some grass, he produced a basket in which, wrapped up in a piece of a blanket, were the missing ornaments. Being then asked how he had killed Kesaria, accused replied that he had done it with an axe, and he then produced the axe from a corner of the house. Soon after the accused was placed before Mr. Walker, Assistant Collector and first class Magistrate, when he made a full confession, which he affirmed at the committal proceedings a week later. Mr. Batty, at the former trial, thought it was not proved that the ornaments produced were those worn by Kesaria; that it was curious that the most difficult ornaments should be removed while others easier to remove were left on the body; that the production of the axe proved nothing; that the confession was not to be relied upon; and concurring with the assessors, he acquitted the accused, remarking that "there is considerable room for doubt." In their order sending back the case for retrial, the High Court remarked—"The Sessions Judge has not considered the argument as to the improbability of the accused having been induced to produce ornaments which were not those worn by the boy," and he had not found whether the confessions were improperly induced or not. Mr. Scott thought that the ornaments said to have been produced by the accused and those found on the body had been satisfactorily identified by the deceased's father and others. The reason for leaving the anklets might have been that the accused was disturbed or feared to be so, or that he was frightened at what he had done and made haste to conceal the body and the ornaments. Mr. Scott believed the accused's confession to be true, and to have been made without inducement or pressure. The fact that the accused made the statement as to the Sirkar seizing children was, in Mr. Scott's opinion, a relevant fact against him. On a careful review of the case, and having weighed the judgment of the court in the previous trial, Mr. Scott had without hesitation come to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of having murdered Kesaria, but he did not think it advisable to pass a capital sentence, and directed him to be transported for life.

Their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentence.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREEING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PADMANA SHETYAPA AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to the Court by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The jury acquitted the three accused of murder; but the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with them, made the reference.

Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused and Mr. M. C. Apte (for the Government Pleader) for the Crown.

Dr. Pollen was of opinion that there could be no question whatever as to the guilt of the first two accused, whose confessions were recorded in the case; and that as to the third, there was also sufficient evidence to justify his conviction, though he made no confession. Dr. Pollen thought these confessions were substantially true as regarded the part taken in the murder by each of the three accused, and there was some independent evidence showing that the three accused were seen together on the night of the murder. He was of opinion that all the three accused should be found guilty of murder, and that they should each be sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering a long judgment on the appeal, had no hesitation in recording his opinion that, in the present case, it would be most unsafe to convict on the evidence on the record.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in concurring with Mr. Justice Candy, said: I concur in upholding the unanimous verdict of the jury and in acquitting the three prisoners. After considering the opinion recorded by the learned Sessions Judge, I do not think the verdict manifestly wrong. It was the duty of the jury to consider the confessions made by Padmana and Kalya, but afterwards retracted, in connection with all the other evidence in the case, and with the alleged improbabilities set before the jury by the pleaders for the prisoners. It is admitted that the case as against all the prisoners hangs on these confessions. Without the confessions the court could not assume that the woman was killed by violence, as the corpse, when found, was too much decomposed for examination; and it is only in the confessions of the other two prisoners that there is any suggestion that the woman was strangled and that the prisoner Nirvani strangled her with his fingers. This remark is very important, as I concur with my brother Candy in considering the motives for committing murder, alleged by the prosecution, to be very feeble, especially those alleged against Padmana and Nirvani. It is also very doubtful whether midnight murderers, who had succeeded in strangling a lonely woman in her house, without her making a cry and without being observed would take the great risk of carrying the corpse a whole mile, under the moon, to put it in to a pit in a field. The motives for the murder not being mercenary, I think there is great force in the remarks which have just been made about the taking away of the lota and the discovery of that article. My brother Candy has also mentioned other circumstances which, I think, might well influence the jury in forming their opinion about the value to be attached to the confessions. As regards Nirvani, who never confessed, and with whom no property was found, I am of opinion that it would have been unsafe to convict. The retracted confessions of the other two prisoners, jointly tried, may be taken into consideration against him. But as these prisoners could not be examined on oath nor be subjected to cross-examination, their statements are not entitled to even as much consideration as those of an accomplice-witness. (Queen-Empress *vs.* Dosa Jiva, L. R. 10 Bom. 231.) The witnesses who corroborate some of these statements depose to matters of an ambiguous kind, and which, without the confessions, are not necessarily indicative of guilt. It might, therefore, fairly be argued that, as regards Nirvani, the evidence does not point to murder; but it is reasonably consistent with a theory that the deceased woman met her death in the fields, it may be by violence, or by accident, or by natural cause.

The court acquitted the three accused and directed their discharge.

ERROR AS TO THE CONFESSIONS OF CO-PRISONERS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANAPABHAT BIN SHESHABHAT

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who in September last convicted the accused of housebreaking and of theft, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused.

The accused was tried with two others before Mr. S. S. Kamlapur, First-class Magistrate of Sirsi, on charges of housebreaking and theft. He denied the offence, but the other two admitted it. On his appeal to the Sessions Judge of Kanara, the conviction and sentence were confirmed. The appellant urged that the Sessions Judge's decision was illegal and erroneous, inasmuch as the evidence against him consisted entirely of the confessions of the co-prisoners, and there was no independent evidence to corroborate the confessions.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the matter, said: We are of opinion that the learned Sessions Judge did not approach the evidence against the prisoner Ganapabhat in the manner required by law. His judgment in disposing of the appeal shows that he treated the confessions of co-prisoners, which he might take into consideration, under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, as if those confessions were equal in value to the testimony of an accomplice examined on oath or solemn affirmation and subject to cross-examination under section 133. Regarding the confessions the Sessions Judge observes—"Such confessions are legally admissible against Ganapabhat, and there are no legal difficulties against his being convicted on them alone." His later observations indicate that he treated the confessions as if they were testimony. The difference between the confession and the testimony of an accomplice has been pointed out in Queen-Empress *vs.* Dosa Jiva (I. L. R., 10 Bom. 231), and in the other decisions of this court as well as in the Empress *vs.* Ashootosh Chukerbutty—(I. L. R., 4 Cal., 483) and other cases collected under section 30 of the Evidence Act by Mr. Field and Mr. Justice Prinsep. On referring to the judgment of the magistrate who tried the case, we find that he took the same erroneous view of the value of the confessions of the other prisoners in estimating the evidence of witnesses against Ganapabhat, as was taken by the Sessions Judge who tried the appeal. The error must, in our opinion, have prejudiced Ganapabhat, as where the accomplice is a co-prisoner, the evidence corroborating what he says against the other prisoner ought to be more cogent and more strictly examined by the court than when the accomplice gives his testimony as a witness. In appeal No. 190 of 1888 we held that the words relating to trial in section 423 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are used in a sense wide enough to include the trial of appeals. We think there is some evidence against Ganapabhat, and that the proper tribunal to weigh it is the Sessions Judge as a court of appeal, and that in the present case it is convenient that we should leave the judgment on the acts to his court. The pleader for the prisoner taking no objection to the course proposed, we reverse the order of the Sessions Judge as regards Ganapabhat and direct that the rehear the appeal of Ganapabhat; and in accordance with the directions in this judgment, he should allow the prisoner such opportunity as the law affords of removing any prejudice which may have been caused by the error of the magistrate.

An order was made in the case as above indicated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE MOWJEE JERAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application having been filed last year, his Lordship inquired what the insolvent had been doing all that time. Mr. Kapadia replied that his client was seriously ill and absent from Bombay. His Lordship refused the application and ordered the insolvent to come to Bombay and renew the application personally.

RE BHAISETT TRICUMLALL.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered upon the schedule.

The rule *nisi* was granted and made returnable a month hence.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY LALLJI KHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Messrs. Wallace and Company, appeared to oppose the application of the insolvent to file a fresh petition.

His Lordship rejected the insolvent's application with costs.

RE SHAPURJI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Mankar applied on behalf of the insolvent for the adjournment of the above case till after the May vacation. The application was granted.

RE RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was granted an *interim* order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MAHSUKRAM MUNSUKRAM.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent obtained leave to serve notices upon his creditors.

RE CURRUMCHUND KALIANJI.

Mr. Mankar on behalf of the insolvent applied for an *interim* order, which was granted.

INTERIM ORDERS.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their *interim* orders :—Richard D'Costa, George Frederick Chance, Sebastian Joseph Duarte, and Sebastian Manoel Luis.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FIVE HINDU LANDLORDS.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court Superintendent Brewin appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and filed the following information against Lalji Dongersee and Thackore Jadhowji Jairam, the landlords of a four-storied house at Muajid Bunder Road, charging them under section 153 of the Indian Penal Code with conniving at the employment of some 30 or 40 persons to commit a riot, and also under section 154 of the Indian Penal Code with omitting to use all lawful means in their power to disperse an unlawful assembly, and to prevent them from committing the riot, which took place at Musjid Bunder Road on Tuesday forenoon, the 12th instant.

Superintendent Brewin in his information stated; I am a superintendent of the Bombay City Police Force and am in charge of the B Division. Within the limits of my charge is a street called Musjid Bunder Road. Recently one Lalji Dongersey and one Thakore Jadhowji Jairam erected a four-storied house abutting on to the said road. Immediately to the west of the house, which has been newly built, is the property of one Mahomed Ismail Muckba. Between the aforenamed parties a dispute has arisen as to the right of the former two to have their windows opening westward and on to the place claimed by the latter. The aforenamed Mahomed Ismail Muckba has, through his solicitors, Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, served the abovenamed Lalji Dongersey with a notice calling upon him to remove certain alleged encroachments. No reply has, I believe, been vouchsafed to that notice. Within the last two or three days the said Mahomed Ismail Muckba has commenced to build a wall which will effectually close up all the windows in the newly built house facing west. The aforesaid Laljee Dongersey and Thakore Jadhowji Jairam have determined that the said Mahomed Ismail Muckba shall not proceed with the building of the wall. Yesterday at noon, in consequence of information received, accompanied by other police, I went to the Musjid Bunder Road and saw that a portion of a newly built wall had been demolished. I made enquiries and ascertained that some 30 or 40 persons, armed with sticks, were brought to the newly built premises, and directed to break down the wall, which was being built on the premises of the aforesaid Mahomed Ismail Muckba, and that they did so, overawing the servants of the said Mahomed Ismael Muckba. I have reason to believe that the 30 or 40 persons who were engaged in this riot were brought to the spot with the knowledge and connivance of the aforesaid Lalji Dongersey and Thakore Jadhowji Jairam. Under the circumstances set forth above, I charge the above named Lalji Dongersey and Thakore Jadhowji Jairam with conniving at the employment of the afroesaid 30 or 40 persons, who composed the unlawful assembly alluded to above under section 15 of the I. P. Code, and also with failing to give to the nearest police station information that such offence was likely to be committed, and also with omitting to use all lawful means in their power to disperse the aforesaid unlawful assembly, and to prevent them from committing the riot which took place under section 154 of the I. P. Code, and pray that summonses be issued against them and that they be further dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for, and ordered summonses to be issued against the two accused, which were made returnable on the 20th instant.

MADRAS.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 2nd March was 204, against 210 and 196 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 24; there were 27 deaths from cholera, against 26, and 22 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 51 and 20, respectively, against 51 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·5 per mille per annum, against 28·4, the mean of the last five years.

DERAILMENT ON THE S. I. RAILWAY.—The up mail from Tuticorin, which should have reached Egmore on Saturday at 5-25 p.m., did not arrive till yesterday morning, at 2-25, or nine hours late, owing to a serious derailment which took place at the Maniyachi Junction Station the previous day. The engine, tender, one water-truck, and two loaded iron trucks, which formed the first portion of a ballast train from Radanpur, while entering the facing points, were derailed; the engine was buried in the ballast up to its axles, the tender fell across the line, while the water-truck and the other two trucks were thrown on their sides off the line. The line having been thus blocked, a second train from Madura was run into Madras, and a diversion at once made around the derailed vehicles to enable the mail from Tuticorin to run through. On the occurrence having been wired to Tuticorin, where Mr. Creighton, the Locomotive Superintendent, was at the time inspecting the Railway Volunteers, that officer at once, with the Locomotive Foreman at that station, and a batch of workmen, left by a special to the scene of the accident. The cause of the accident is being investigated.—*Mail.*

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AT INDORE.

IN the case in which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has charged Rungoba and Babaji with misappropriating certain sums of money during their respective terms of office as heads of the Government treasury at Indore, Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Manekshah on behalf of the accused who are committed to the Sessions, appeared on March 3, before the Chief Justice, Mr. Dhurundher, in chambers, and objected to the committal as irregular and vague. The counsel contended, first, that it was illegal to try the two accused jointly, as there was absolutely no connection between the offences with which they were charged, and secondly, that the committal was improper, inasmuch as the Court did not give the accused sufficient notice of the offences with which they were charged. He therefore submitted that the case should either be remitted to the lower court for a proper committal, or that the prosecution be ordered to state the specific charges of the allegations made against the accused. The application of the Government pleader for postponement for the attendance of counsel from Bombay having been accepted, the further hearing is fixed for to-morrow, when Mr. Branson is expected to prosecute.

Mr. Branson having attended on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, in the Indore Sudder Court, were Rungoba and another are charged with criminal misappropriation of property belonging to the Khasgi Department of the Government, Mr. Anderson on behalf of the accused, renewed his objections with regard to the impropriety of the committal. After lengthy arguments on either side, Mr. Branson undertook to furnish the defence with a copy of the specific charges with which the accused were charged. After rejecting Mr. Anderson's application to release the accused on bail, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

The hearing of the criminal case in *re* the embezzlement of the Khasgi property was resumed before the Sudder Court on Tuesday last, when Mr. Branson submitted formal charge sheets, charging accused No. 1 with 64 charges of misappropriating different sums of money, aggregating Rs. 1,76,000, and accused No. 2 with 156 charges of a similar nature, the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by him being Rs. 41,000. Mr. Anderson questioned the jurisdiction of the court to try the accused on charges about which no mention was made by the committing magistrate. The court having overruled Mr. Anderson's objection, the counsel and the other pleaders of the accused left the court, remarking that the procedure intended to be followed by the court was highly unfair, and prejudicial to their clients' interests. During the rest of that day as well as on Wednesday, Mr. Branson led the evidence on behalf of the prosecution, the prisoners remaining undefended, and expressing their inability to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Manchenshah Ranina, Pleader, on behalf of the accused in the Khasgi case, applied to the Sudder Court on Wednesday, to stay further proceedings or to reserve the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution pending the arrival of another counsel from Bombay, but the Sessions Judge refused to do so. Four more witnesses on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar were examined, who deposed to certain sums having gone out of the Khasgi Treasury without any mention of the same being made in the account books. These witnesses were not cross-examined, as accused said that without counsel, they could not proceed.—*Eastern Herald.*

DIET IN INFANCY.

THERE can be no doubt that great advances are being made in the manner of caring for infants, simply and solely because the subject of infant dietetics is receiving due attention. Very little, for example, has been said about the quantity of water to be given a child, and it is probable that only too many infants have too little of it. Even the products of healthy digestion may harm the stomach if there be an absence of water. "I have, therefore, considered it necessary." says Dr, A. Jacobi, "in preparing the rules for the feeding of children, which the New York Health Department has annually published and distributed since 1872, to insist upon giving infants, who cannot ask in so many words for it, an occasional drink of water, at least during the hot weather."

As perspiration, diarrhœa, wasting away, occasional fever, lessen the amount of water in the blood-vessels, the blood becomes thicker, and may form little clots in the small veins. "In the brain they lead to convulsions and defective innervation; in the limbs to œdema or gangrene. The remedy is water in sufficient quantities,"—if needbe, in enemata.

There is nothing among the elements so good to wash out the internal tissues as water. It promotes tissue change, sets the excretory organs fairly under headway, relieves an overloaded liver, and will act like a perfect charm on an irritated kidney. "In laryngitis and bronchitis it liquifies viscid expectoration, and in many forms of constipation it acts beneficially."

Abstinence, on the other hand, also has its victories no less pronounced than imbibition. Dr. Jacobi says, "For some forms of acute gastro-enteritis, where vomiting and diarrhœa are excessive, the only salvation is in total abstinence for from four to eight hours. Not infrequently the turning point in the course of the threatened danger dates from the commencement of what appears to be cruel starvation."

A point the writer already quoted lays stress upon is what sugar shall be added to cow's milk, when diluted for an infant. Now if there is one point which appears certain, it is that sugar of milk undergoes acetification quicker than cane-sugar. Why then should physicians go out of their way to inconvenience people unnecessarily to add sugar of milk instead of cane sugar to their infants' food. Upon this subject we may say that we quite agree with a recent medical writer, who declared in favour of a malt food, the sugar in which is maltose. This writer added half a teaspoonful of Malt Extract (Kepler's) to each pint of cow's milk given to his child, and, as a consequence, the youngster thrived as it had not done on anything else. The value of malt sugar is not questioned.

In this consideration of simple things we would direct attention to common salt, one of the most important proximate principles man takes into his stomach. Its uses in the economy are manifold, and one-tenth of all there is of it in the system is displaced daily. Cow's milk contains more potassium than sodium, and the presence of common salt "lessens the solid coagulation of milk by either rennet or gastric juice. Thus, cow's milk ought never to be given without table salt, and the latter ought to be added to woman's milk when it behaves like cow's milk in regard to solid curdling and consequent indigestibility." The addition of the soluble malt preparation, as above recommended effectually overcomes the curdling and indigestibility."—"*Health*" *London.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Krishna, 199 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Marmagao and Coast with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic Co's ss Maharaja, 1,040 tons, Capt A S. Young, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. Jones, and 1 native lady, as cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Karagola, 597 tons, Capt R M Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Coast, with a general cargo, and Mr. E Losenitzer and Mr C C Mitchell, as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etolia	2108	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	Trotter	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Nayanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2293	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1390	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibelet	O	M. Maritime & Co.
,, Mathew Bedlington	1385	Stainthorpe	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head	1555	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassim.
,, Nizam	2735	Creery	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Chilka	1459	H. Gunnings	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Pandora	1781	Constanzo	8	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
,, Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	10	E. Bates & Co.
,, Lord Londonderry	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
,, Gerona	1958	W. Sangster	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Elenor	1228	H. Fill	16	.....

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Maharaja (s)	Young	Calcutta, Feb 22.
	Neera (s)	Nacoda	Mangalore.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee & Coast.
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao & Coast.
	Fernlands (s)	Sillers	Antwerp.
	Kilwa (s)	Gerchan	Zanzibar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March			
9	Asia s	.....	Bombay.
10	Khedive s	.....	Calcutta.
	Manora s	.....	Calcutta.
	Chanda s	.....	Calcutta.
11	Kohinur s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March.			
8	Clan Macintosh s	.....	London.
	Secundra s	.....	Negapatam.
	Clan Mackay s	.....	London.
9	Asia s	.....	Calcutta.
	Dora s	.....	Cocanada.
10	Khedive s	.....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—250 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 7,996 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,500 dholls coir yarn, L Nursey; 250 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 186 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Gerona s—250 dholls coir yarn, M Moolji; 360 cwts myrabollams, C Veerjee.

Clan Forbes s—150 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, G Kessowji; 100 bales hemp, B Narandass; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Lord Londonderry s—300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Drumberlie s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 281 cwts myrabollams, C Veerjee; 1,729 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee; 50 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 90 cwts ginger M Mooljee; 12 bales tanned cow hides, O H Hassan; 7 bales tanned skins, P H Abdool Cadder; 50 bales coir yarn, F Hurst; 51 bundles mats, Shaik Mohidin; 125 cwts horns, V Poonja and Co.

Venetia s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 198 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,019 cwts myrabollams, K Hunaraj; 1,687 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, C C Jassavalla; 120 cwts gum Arabic, V Poonja and Co; 105 cwts gum Arabic, H Dattoo; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Siam s—23 cwts ivory, D Dossa.

FOR HULL.

Suez s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Hindoo s—98,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mathew Bodlington s—2,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 350 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,239 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 6,003 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 234 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—500 cwts loose buffalo horns., G Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Arthur s—500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Eden Hall s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,004 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eleanor s—110 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 530 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 648 cwts myrabollams, W Gwiller; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pandora s—235 bales cotton, F Sands and Co; 150 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bryn Glass s—1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 3,747 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

Saint Fillans s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—4,000 c

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white striped Mull.
2 „ white calico.
3 „ colored woolen cloth.
2 „ Brown Half Hose.
3 bales Grey shirtings.
1 „ Turkey red Twist.
2 cases Alpaca Umbrellas.
On account of Gordhun Runchore—
G R 379—1 case Gauze.
On account of Oomersey Govind—
ex "Clan Murray."
W M B 879-80—2 cases Susi cloth, 24 by 20 yards.
883—1 case Susi cloth, 34 by 20 yards.
ex "Clan Sinclair."
884-85—2 cases Susi cloth, 24 by 40 yards.
886-87—2 „ „ 24 by 20 „
888-89—2 „ „ 34 by 40 „
890-91—2 „ „ 34 by 20 „

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GRAINS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Dock, shed No. 6, on account of the concerned, the following cargo of the s.s. Chilka, saved from the fire that took place on board of her on the morning of the 12th inst.

About 900 damaged bags of barley, grain, wheat, &c., &c.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—The Garbut Hall for the Season. Apply to SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET.—At Lanowli, Detached and part of a Bungalow, completely furnished, from 1st April till 15th June. For particulars, apply to "M. C.," Shamrock Villa, Lanowli, or "M.C.," care of this office.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, Reay Villa, Murphy Cottage, and Mahableshwar House. Particulars, apply to Mr. CURSETJEE D. SATARAVALA, Pro. Ripon Hotel.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

JUST unpacked, a lovely variety of PAPER SHADES, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, 14th March, at 3 p.m., and 3-30 p.m.

GLASSWARE.—To Suit Everybody at every Price. Plain Wine Glasses, from 1 Anna each ; Soda Glasses, from 2 Annas each. Also Fern and Star Pattern at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE and Best CEYLON TEA.—Broken Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-6 per lb.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14 per bottle, 3 bottles Rs. 1-12, Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box, Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil Rs. 1-6, Malt with Cascara Sagrada Rs. 1-10.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Gonnisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

THERE was no change in Consols yesterday, the rate wired being still 97⅜. Silver also was unchanged, at 42½d. per oz., and Four per cent Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £86¾, but Four and half per cents. are quoted by Reuter ⅞ per cent. higher, at £70⅛. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 107½. French Rentes were ½ per cent higher, at 85¼, and Paris Exchange further advanced a centime, say to francs 25·30. About £175,000 more Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £425,000 in two days. Braziers' Copper was still £64 per ton nominal, but Braziers' Yellow Metal was ½ lower, at 6¼.

The General Produce Markets remained without change in position or prices.

In Liverpool, Cotton closed dull last evening. Surats quiet, and the day's sales only aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. There was no change whatever in Spot prices ; and American Arrivals were unaltered for April-May and June-July deliveries, but 1-64d. lower in other positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

June futures were 4 points down in New York yesterday, but the Spot price was stationary at 10 3-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports keep rather above those for the previous two years, yesterday's figures making the totals stand as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	12,000	12,000
Three days' Receipts	39, 00	25,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,025,000	4,935,000	4,948,000

Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarns.—Particulars of shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India for the month of February are now to hand through Reuter, and below we give our usual comparative tables relating to the same. It will be seen therefrom that in the most important item of *Plain Cottons* the missions for last month were over 6½ million yards lighter than for January, while compared with February last year the present figures show an increase of 7¾ million yards. In *Coloured Cottons* a trifling decrease is shown compared with January's missions ; but as against February 1888 there was an increase of nearly a million yards. In *Printed Cotton* there was a large excess compared with last month, and also with February last year, the increase having been 1¼ and 2½ million yards, respectively. Of *Twist* 550,000 lbs. less were shipped than in January this year, and 500,000 lbs. less than in February 1888. Taking the two months of the present year, we find the shipments to Bombay heavier than they were during the two corresponding months in 1888 in every item excepting *Twist*, the increase in *Plain Cottons* having been nearly 18½ million yards. The shipments of *Plain Cottons* to the other Presidencies during February were lighter than the previous months, but heavier than in February last year ; while of other goods the shipments were generally heavier both compared with last month and with February last year. Shipments of *Yarn* were lighter to Calcutta, but heavier to Madras.

	Feb. 1889.	Jan. 1889.	Feb. 1888.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons	49,300,000	55,900,000	41,750,000
Coloured Cottons	4,100,000	4,150,000	3,150,000
Printed Cottons	10,650,000	9,400,000	8,450,000
Twist.....	900,000	1,500,000	1,450,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons	79,500 000	89,150,000	68,800,000
Coloured Cottons	7,600,000	7,850,000	5,150,000
Printed Cottons	4,050,000	3,850,000	2,200,000
Twist.....	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,100,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons	9,050,000	9,100,000	7,250,000
Coloured Cottons.....	1,600,000	1,150,000	1,200,000
Printed Cottons	1,700,000	2,050,000	1,750,000
Twist.....	1,600,000	1,100,000	1,050,000

	Two Months 1889.	Two Months 1888.
Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons	105,200,000	88,750,000
Coloured Cottons	8,250,000	6,800,000
Printed Cottons.....	20,050,000	17,450,000
Twist	2,450,000	3,700,000

COTTON.—Dealers resisted the tendency to lower prices induced by the dull accounts from Liverpool received this morning, and yesterday's closing rates were named in the earlier part of the day ; but buyers showing no disposition to pay the old prices, sellers lowered their pretensions to the extent of a rupee per candy, and on this basis a small business, aggregating under 2,000 bales, took place. Julgaum and Dhulia were most in request, and were taken at Rs. 204-5 and Rs. 192-5 per candy, the other principal purchasers having been in Pachora at Rs. 197-8 and Bengals at Rs. 180-97 per candy.

WHEAT is firm in tone, but business to-day has been on a very limited scale, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates, in which we make an alteration, the tone of the market being steady at closing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,333	bales.
Wheat	12,112	cwt.
Linseed	6,079	„
Rapeseed.....	1,285	„
Gingelly	4,391	„
Ground Nuts	2,030	„

FREIGHTS continue quiet, but without quotable change in rates. A few engagements are reported at about last quotations, but no further business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opening quiet at last evening's rates, the market has remained without change and closed steady, very little business having transpired on any line during the day. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	... 1·76	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to day, but rates have kept fairly steady with Four per cents for cash at 98 3-16 to ¼, for the next account at 98 7-16, and for the 30th April at 98¾ to 13-16.

For the other Paper 102¾ to 103 is again the nominal rate.

SHARES have been generally neglected to-day, and the following are the only changes which we have to note this evening :—Star of India Mill shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 375 ; Oriental and Jewraj Balloo are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 455 and Rs. 1,030. Maneckji Petit are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 1,235. Alcock, Ashdown, 1st issue, are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 195. Royal Flour Mill shares are Rs. 4 lower, at Rs. 50 ; Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 70 ; and Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 600.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	916½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.....	0	20	200	Rs.	16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	3	125	Rs.	20	139
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	600	655
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	250	...			200
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,550
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs.	80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.....	450	500	500	Rs.	25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	all	Rs.	45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	190
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	410
New Beraz Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	540
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs.	30	330
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs.	50	435
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,150xd.
Sassoon Press Co.....	800	500	50	Rs.	25	50
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	600

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—The new Corporation, which comes into office on the 1st of April, being now constituted, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for a seat on the Standing Committee. I had had the honour of being elected a member of the Town Council on a former occasion, and in that capacity and as a member of the Corporation I endeavoured to advance public business and obtain for the rate-paying public full value of whatever expenditure was incurred. With this object in view I have given independent support or firm opposition to proposals according as they were in my belief beneficial or of doubtful utility. It seemed to me to assist in forwarding the work of the Municipality, and obtaining from the machinery paid for by the community the maximum of effort and results.

If you do me the honour of placing me on the Standing Committee you will be represented by one who, as a citizen of Bombay, has an abiding interest in the prosperity and honour of this great city.—I am, yours faithfully,

GRATTAN GEARY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BELL—March 7, at Calcutta, the wife of J Golden Bell, of a son.
BUTTERWORTH—March 2, at "Westmoreland Lodge, Chakrata, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon S Butterworth, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
JARBO—March 6, at Monghyr, the wife of J T Jarbo, B U C S, of a son.
LYNCH—March 6, at Meerut, the wife of Christopher Lynch, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, North-Western Railway, of a son.
RIGBY—March 6, at Dumkah, the wife of P A Rigby, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889.

THE annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India enables us, through a careful presentation of facts relating to the health of the army, to obtain a more exact view of the sanitary progress of the population at large. The soldier is the especial care of the State, and his health is reported upon in these bulky volumes with a minuteness wanting in most of the sanitary reports. The care that is taken of him has clearly been to some purpose. To take the European army in India alone, Dr. Hutcheson's report indicates that an immense improvement has been wrought during the past decade. From 1870 to 1879 the average annual loss by death was 19·34 and by invaliding 43. In 1887 only 14·20 per thousand died and 23 were invalided. The improvement thus shown bears marked testimony to the efficacy of the measures that have been taken in recent years to improve the soldier's sanitary surroundings. In the Bombay Presidency the rate of admission into hospitals amongst the European troops was less by two hundred and forty-one per thousand than the average of the decennial period 1870-79. Neither of the other presidencies shows anything like as striking an improvement. The death-rate was lower by two per thousand than in that period, while the invaliding is represented at the ratio of twenty eight per thousand as against forty-three. In regard to the diseases to which the European soldier is peculiarly subject the returns are again satisfactory. In all three presidencies the mortality from enteric and remittent fever declined. In the Bombay Presidency and in Bengal, however, enteric fever was the chief cause of mortality in the army, and the falling off in the ratio of deaths from this cause was shown only in comparison with the year before. In Bombay the ratio, 3·40, while it compared well with the return for 1886, showed badly in comparison with the 2·54 of 1885 and the 1·75 of 1870-79. The year was unfortunately a bad one for cholera, 2·50 per thousand of European soldiers dying from this disease, as compared with 1·53 ten years ago. Dr. Hutcheson speaks of the decrease in all the three presidencies in the ratios of mortality as the principal feature in the returns. It is to be feared that the next report may give less satisfactory information on this point. There has been a disquietingly large number of deaths from enteric fever in the cantonments and hill stations of the north during the past year, and the Government have deemed the matter to be sufficiently serious to warrant them in appointing a commission of inquiry on the subject.

The paragraph relating to the sanitary condition of the hill stations in Bengal contains information which in itself seems to necessitate inquiry. There were a hundred and eight deaths at those places in the year under review. And of these no fewer than forty-four were returned as from enteric fever. As it is a quite unusual thing to remove patients suffering from that disease, it may be inferred that the bulk of the forty-four who died from it owed their deaths to a malady acquired in places whither they went in search of health. In our own Presidency and Madras the state of things in this regard is much more satisfactory. In both the Bombay and Madras hill stations there was a total absence of enteric fever in 1887. But there was an increased mortality from inflammation and abscess of the liver. Whatever the cause may be, however, enteric fever had until 1886 shown a marked and continuous tendency to increase throughout the European army in India. In Bengal the ratio of admissions in hospitals per thousand from this disease increased from 5·3 in the seventies to 21·6 in 1886. In Madras the increase was from 3·9 to 11·9 and in Bombay from 3·1 to 12·3. 1887, as we have shown, brought a satisfactory improvement in this regard in all the three presidencies. But there is no evidence of its continuity, and enteric fever is still one of the scourges of the army. Even when full allowance is made for recent diminutions in its potency, and for the fact that the increase in it which is shown in the returns is in part due to a more careful diagnosis, the report this year throws little new light upon the nature and origin of the disease. Dr. Hutcheson prints several extracts from the reports of medical officers, but there are only two which seem to have been worth reprinting. In one Dr. Blood, of Rurki, expresses the opinion that in the case of youths recently arrived in India the disease was contracted on the journey up-country. This observation points the way to a new and possibly useful line of inquiry. In the next case of an outbreak of enteric fever amongst newly arrived soldiers let a searching investigation be made into the history of the soldier's journey from Bombay to Deolali and from Deolali to his place of destination. The result of such an inquiry should be either to invalidate the theory or to show the way to precautions which may reduce to a minimum one of the peculiar dangers which surround the newly arrived soldier. The other report, which is usefully quoted here, is that of the Surgeon-General with the Army in Bombay, Dr. Thomson, who remarks "that the cases at Deesa would tend to show that one factor in the causation of the disease was of great importance in the prevalence of enteric at that station, as no fresh cases have occurred since the disposal of excreta was arranged more satisfactorily. Perhaps it is too soon to come to a decided conclusion, but it is remarkable that for so many months, from April 1887 to June 1888, there has been no case at Deesa, where great heat and the youth of the soldiers—factors, we believe, in producing enteric in this country—both exist in a remarkable degree. Apparently Deesa has something which it can show to other cantonments with advantage ; and it is to be hoped that the experience of that station in its conservancy arrangements may be brought to the notice of the Commission recently appointed to inquire into the causation of enteric fever in military cantonments. The Sanitary Commissioner's tables continue to demonstrate the diminished liability to this particular disease which comes with a length of residence in the country. Thus in 1887 7·13 per 1,000 of the deaths were victims to enteric fever in the first and second years of their residence in India, 2·37 were in their third to their sixth year, and ·82 in their seventh to their tenth. Once more the Sanitary Commissioner points the moral from this in condemnation of the short service system, which, as he says, permits of an excessive number of youths being passed into service in a sub-tropical climate at a period of life when they are most susceptible to particular diseases, and especially to enteric fever.

The chapter relating to venereal disease in the European army in India may be passed over with little more than a record of the bare fact that the ratio per thousand of this class of admissions into hospital increased from 342·7 in 1885 to 358·8 in 1886 and then fell to 361·4 in 1887. The diminution thus shown is not only in the number of admissions but in the virulence of the disease, and Government endeavour to account for this by the greater protection that they have given to the soldier through the reopening of certain lock-hospitals and other protective measures. The *volte-face* in regard to this subject which the Government of India have lately made will awaken interest as to whether the improvement will be continuous. There is one table in the report which has a melancholy interest through the history that it relates of the career of a British regiment doing its tour of service in India. The table relates to four batteries of Royal Artillery, and to one cavalry and three infantry regiments which left India for England during the season of 1887-88. The first King's Own Yorkshire Regiment, which was one of the three, arrived in India eight hundred and eighty-three strong. After fifteen years' service only twenty-four of the original eight hundred and eighty-three embarked for England, leaving eight hundred and fifty-nine to be accounted for. Of these, ninety-three had died, two hundred and forty-five had been invalided, and five hundred and twenty-one had disappeared from the rolls for other causes. Another table is not without an important bearing upon the sanitary condition of the British Army in India. The proportion of married soldiers to unmarried is infinitesimally small, being only two thousand six hundred and seventy-six to nearly sixty-seven thousand. The British soldier in India, indeed, is less a marrying man than ever he was. For the number of women and children in the army is little more than half what it was fourteen years ago, notwithstanding an increase of nearly ten thousand in the strength of the European force in this country. In 1875 the average number of women in the Army of India was six thousand three hundred and fifty-five, with twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-nine children. In 1887 the number of women had fallen to three thousand two hundred and forty-two, and that of children to six thousand three hundred and thirty-three. It would be interesting to learn what effect the change thus indicated has had upon the lives of the soldiers and the *morale* of the Army. But that is a question that scarcely comes within the cognisance of the Sanitary Commissioner.

THE people of Mysore are threatened with the abolition of a local institution of a certain antiquity, by the amalgamation of the local post, or anche, with the Imperial Post Office. The amalgamation has been frequently pressed upon the Maharajah's Government by the British authorities, who have been moved thereto by the complaints of the British residents in the Mysore territory against the irregularity and unpunctuality with which the anche was worked. The defenders of the anche base their plea for its retention upon its antiquity and upon its cheapness and convenience. It was established by a contemporary of Charles II., and has an antiquity, therefore, of which the English Penny Post cannot boast. Certainly it will do for half an anna what no post-office in the world has ever attempted to do for an equivalent sum. For that modest fee the Mysore anche registers a letter, gives a receipt for it, delivers it, and obtains an acknowledgment from the recipient. The anche has established an office in every village, and there has been grafted on to it a parcel post system the fees on which are half those charged by the British Post Office. In addition to this the anche supplies anyone who wants it with an express delivery at an anna a mile. Although, like the British Post Office, it is not a paying institution, the deficit on its working has gradually diminished of late years. It is worked as cheaply as such an institution can possibly be worked, the village clerks, many of whom are schoolmasters and persons who have other employment, being paid modest stipends ranging from one to three rupees a month. It will be seen that the institution is organised on somewhat primitive lines. It never occurred to Maharajah Dava, who is said to have established it just two hundred and thirty years ago, that there might be an advantage in paying fees by means of postage stamps. Nor was that enlightened ruler sufficiently in advance of his time to conceive the idea of grafting a money-order or any insurance system upon the postal organisation of his kingdom. Obviously the Mysore anche is capable of improvement, and the Maharajah's Government acknowledge that the system of levying postage in cash is inconvenient, that it adds unnecessarily to the work of the establishment, and that it stands in the way of the development of the postal communication in the country. The improvement of the Mysore postal system has been more than once the subject of negotiation between the Durbar and the British authorities. Four years ago it was suggested to the Maharajah that the complete control of postal arrangements in his territory should be surrendered to the Imperial postal department, and that Mysore should be treated in all postal matters exactly as if it were a British Province. This apparently is the proposal which has again been pressed upon the Mysore Government, and it is not surprising that a Durbar which justly prides itself upon the efficiency of its administration should be reluctant to confess that it cannot manage its own post office. The sentimental objections to the transfer are, from the point of the Maharajah's Government, intelligible enough, and we hear that there is a strong popular feeling against it. The question after all is one of efficiency, and as the Mysore authorities have themselves acknowledged that their postal system is in need of improvement we should imagine that there is no reluctance on their part to bring it more closely up to the requirements of the Imperial Post Office. If that is so, and a local correspondent informs us that the Mysore Government is both able and willing to make any change in the present system that may suit the Imperial post, the anche may still be saved from the fate that threatens it.

YESTERDAY the Bombay Corporation approved the designs for the new Municipal Buildings by Mr. Stevens, C.I.E., in accordance with resolutions arrived at after much deliberation last June, and resolved that the works should be commenced forthwith. The estimated cost of the new buildings is Rs 9,76,350, which will give a total of 2,603,600 cubic feet at six annas per cubic foot. The architect believes that this estimate will not be exceeded, for the Victoria Terminus, which is more ornate, has only cost six annas and a quarter per cubic foot. The Corporation resolved to ask the Government to allow the carriage porch giving access to the Council Chamber in the Cruickshank Road wing to extend over the disused ride along the side of the road, so as to give a safe carriage approach and vary the line of that wing of the building. A further request has been made that Government should give an additional thirty-two feet of ground on that part of the site so that the north-west wing may be of equal length with that in Hornby Row. This slight addition to the area will improve the ventilation of the offices and add to the architectural effect. There is every reason to believe that the Government will accede to requests so reasonable. Mr. Geary, in asking the Corporation to accept the designs and direct the immediate commencement of the works, was able to state that there is just time to complete the foundations of the buildings before the setting in of the monsoon. This will enable the superstructure to be proceeded with in October, and good progress can then be made before the setting in of the monsoon of 1890. It will be possible to-house the clerks of the departments in the new building in two years' time—a matter of some importance, as the lease of the present building will by that time have expired. The buildings will be completed within three years and a half, when they will constitute a splendid addition to the architectural monuments of the city. The Corporation have asked the Government to give the city the refusal of the ground adjacent to the site of the buildings now to be begun, so that a public hall may be built thereon if deemed necessary, and also to allow of the extension of the Municipal buildings if the need should arise. If these additional buildings be hereafter erected they will be connected with the structure now in hand by two bridges conceived in the spirit of the Bridge of Sighs, which is such a picturesque addition to the charm of Venice. The Corporation deserves credit for the promptitude with which it has taken the measures necessary to carry out without the loss of a week the designs which Mr. Stevens prepared in England in accordance with the resolution passed in June last.

THE annual distribution of prizes to pupils of the Cathedral High Schools took place last evening in the Town Hall, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Raymond West presided and the prizes were distributed to the girls by Mrs. Nugent and to the boys by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton. The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis read the report, which was adopted on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, seconded by the Hon. Forbes Adam, and after the singing of some Kindergarten songs by the younger children attending the school, Sir Raymond West addressed the assembly, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the ladies who had distributed the prizes and to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BARNSLEY ELECTION: A LIBERAL VICTORY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Earl Compton, the Gladstonian candidate, has been elected for Barnsley in the place of Mr. Kenney, the Gladstonian member, who has retired. Mr. Wentworth, the Conservative candidate, who also contested the seat, was defeated by a majority of two thousand, five hundred, and fifty-one votes.

[At the General Election the Gladstonian candidate had a majority of 2,508, the numbers being Kenny, 5,425; Wentworth, 2,917.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER WITNESS.

Considerable sensation has been caused by the collapse of an important witness for the *Times*, a Mr. Coffey, an Irish journalist, who was examined yesterday before the Parnell Commission and declared that the statement he had made to the *Times*' solicitor and signed, connecting the Land League and certain Irish members of Parliament with crime, was wholly fabricated with the object of deceiving the *Times* and misleading the Government.

The witness, who behaved most insolently, was imprisoned for contempt of court.

GOLD STANDARD FOR ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 12.

The Roumanian Government have submitted a Bill to the Chamber of Deputies containing a proposal for a gold standard.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

At Friday's Legislative Council Sir David Barbour will move that the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Ports and Port Charges be further deferred until the next meeting of the Council. Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Amend the Sea Customs Act of 1878 and the Indian Tariff Act of 1882.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to Authorise the Imposition of the Putwari Rate in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and to make certain provisions respecting the canoongoes and putwaris in those provinces.

THE ESCAPE FROM CALCUTTA JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

Warner and Healy, after escaping from jail on Wednesday, went to Serampore and took tickets to Assensol, but broke the journey *en route* at Pryonath. A sub-inspector of the detective force went on the track of the fugitives and went to the village of Jamkoora, accompanied by two village constables. A short distance from the public road they came upon Warner and Healy. The former was easily secured; but the latter made a desperate resistance, and in the struggle which ensued the sub-inspector was severely assaulted and bled profusely, but he secured Healy ultimately. The fugitives had cash with them and a Bible. They had been hospitably treated wherever they went.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAR. 13.

Mr. Cunningham, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, will take eight months' furlough from April.

THE PATWARI CESS BILL.

When the Patwari Cess Bill is brought up for consideration on the 27th instant, Sir David Barbour will make a speech explaining the financial position of the Government. The Council will then adjourn for a day, and the Budget will be brought on for discussion on the 29th.

THE EXPECTED SURPLUS.

The statement that there will be a surplus of £500,000 is not likely to prove true. Probably the Finance Minister may be able to make both ends meet, but nothing more.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT AGRA.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Agra on Tuesday night, and Prince Adolphus of Teck arrived the same morning.

THE KASHMIR AFFAIR.

An attempt may be made to prove that the Kashmir letters were written before the Maharaja's accession, but it must certainly fail.

FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 13.

The application of Mr. A. F. H. Elliot, C.S., C.I.E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for furlough for one year and nine months, has been granted by the Government of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 12.

The P. & O. Co.'s s s Peninsular, with homeward Indian mails of 8th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s Shannon, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs. Shirtings	6-3½
40 Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅛

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

For a young amateur musical association to attempt an oratorio like Mendelssohn's "Elijah," without the assistance of a proper orchestra, depending entirely for accompaniments upon an organ and a piano, is, one must admit, rather a bold proceeding, but, as an eminent statesman has sagely said, nothing succeeds like success; so might these words have well been echoed by the audience which crowded the Town Hall on Tuesday night. To say that the performance was thoroughly perfect would perhaps be over praising the society; but what little slips there were were so very trifling that the critic would be considered a carping one indeed who attempted to point them out. Another thing upon which not only the association is to be congratulated, but of which all Bombay has reason to be proud, is the fact that it has amongst its citizens amateurs who cannot merely be entrusted with the difficult and heavy solos in such a work, but render them with a brilliancy which would put in the shade many so-called professional performances at home.

At nine o'clock the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. It was exceedingly warm and close even then; and the constant flutter of hundreds of fans showed that it was being felt; the heat naturally increased in the crowded house as the evening advanced: and it, therefore, speaks more eloquently than words can, or even the applause, for the excellence of the performance, and the manner in which it was appreciated, that none of the audience left their seats till at eleven o'clock the strains of the last "Amen" were hushed.

The opening was brilliant. How often does it happen in amateur choral unions when a chorus or passage of a chorus is sung in *forte*, one particular part—that which happens to be heaviest—is usually heard above all the rest, somewhat after the fashion of the kettledrums in a flute band? But at the very outset on Tuesday evening, when the cry of "Help, Lord," of the opening chorus rang through the hall, it was at once observable how evenly all the parts were balanced—a clear and powerful soprano, a rich and solid grounding of bass, with an alto and silvery tenor just sufficiently noticeable to fill in the harmony. In the softer passage which followed, however, "The harvest now is over," there was decidedly a little harshness in the alto. The majority were nice mellow voices, but there were some harsh tones which marred the effect. In singing *forte* this was always drowned; but in all, or nearly all, the *piano* passages throughout the book, this hardness in tone grated a little upon the ear. The finish of the first chorus was as brilliant as its opening; the gradual diminuendo from *fortissimo* to *piano* being most effectively given. But for pure artistic work, and as not only showing the training of the choristers Mr. Nixon has in his choir, but the high state of efficiency to which he has brought them to sing together, very noticeable was the rendering of the recitative chorus "The deeps afford no water," giving a foretaste of what was to follow, and setting all minds at rest, if there were any doubting, as to the capabilities of the singers to do justice to so heavy a work as "Elijah." Exceptionally well performed was the double chorus "Baal, we cry to thee," equality in all the parts being the chief feature, although the *sforzando* effect was paid due attention to also. The long and arduous chorus, "Thanks be to God," was one of the chief successes of the evening, and so roused the audience to enthusiasm that the first part of the oratorio was concluded amid a loud and hearty burst of applause. A considerable amount of taste, and all the necessary vigour, where required, characterised the rendering of the equally lengthy and heavy chorus, "Be not afraid." Instead of growing fatigued as the evening wore on, they seemed rather to warm to their work, for "Then did Elijah" could hardly have been given with greater spirit.

Regarding the soloists; by far the heaviest work fell on the shoulders of Mr. Wyer, who had to take the bass solos. The indulgence of the audience was asked for him as he was suffering from a severe cold, but it must be said he shirked nothing, and as he went on his voice seemed to grow clearer, and his concluding air—"For the mountains shall depart," a most heavy solo, which, running up as high as E flat, causes no slight strain on the voice of a bass singer, was given with as much vigour, and as much, if not more, expression than his first. Mrs. Walker, who undertook the soprano solos, was in excellent voice. In the recitative with chorus, "O Lord, thou hast overthrown," in which she sang the music of the youth, she at once showed the thorough artist she is, displaying an unwonted amount of taste and expression. So simply, too, and without any apparent effort did she do it, taking all the higher notes as clearly and with as much apparent ease as the lower. But she was even better in opening the second part with the aria, "Hear ye, Israel," her wonderful command over her voice and beautiful mode of phrasing standing her in good stead to give it due effect. It is very well known with what feeling Mr. Chisholm can sing, but he never showed off his powers as a vocalist of training and culture better than he did on Tuesday night. It is the recitative which proves the singer, and truly at the very outset his rendering of "Ye people, rend your hearts," which, though short, is no easy recitative to give effect to, was marked with exceeding taste and delicacy. The same might be said of "See, now he sleepeth," and indeed all he took part in. Mrs. Preston is a general favourite, and always receives a welcome on appearing upon the concert platform. Whether it was the little bit of encouragement which she got in this way on Tuesday night which helped her to excel herself, her rendering of the recitative "Elijah, get thee hence," displayed much taste, singing as if she felt the meaning of every word. This characterised her singing all through. Mrs. Squire and Mrs. Macbeth did their parts most creditably, and in the double quartette "For He shall give His angels," the voices of Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Macbeth, Colonel Moberley, Messrs. Hebditch, Measor, and Reid, blended most pleasingly together. A prettily sung trio was that by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mrs. Preston. One of the best quartettes was that towards the close, "O come every one that thirsteth" for to Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Hebditch fell the lot of rendering one of the most charming items of the evening.

In lieu of an orchestra, Mr. Metaxas presided as accompanist at the piano, which duty he performed, it is almost needless to say, with a skill few pianists are possessed of, while Mr. Mant, than whom there is no harder worker to bring the study of music to a high state of efficiency in Bombay, presided at the organ.

THE NEW CORPORATION.

The following is a list of citizens nominated by H. E. the Governor in Council to seats on the New Corporation:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. J. S. Alston, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mahomed H. Khan, A. N. Gubbay, R. Gilbert, E. B. Carroll, H. C. Burder, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Raghunath N. Khote, Harold R. King, T. B. Kirkham, Colonel Merewether, Damodhur Tapidas, and Fazalbhoy Visram.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I. (chairman), Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

TEMPORARY SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Commissioner reported that, on the representation of the Health Officer, he had authorized the opening of a temporary small-pox hospital at the refuge sheds in Camateepoora, and had sanctioned the necessary establishment and purchases for the same.

The Committee granted the sanction applied for.

CHINESE BURIAL GROUND.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, asking that the Corporation be recommended to approve of the opening of a new Chinese burial ground at Antop Hill. The cost of opening and maintaining the ground will be borne by certain of the Chinese community. The meeting resolved to make the recommendation to the Corporation.

After transacting other miscellaneous business, the Committee adjourned.

KATHIAWAR VAKILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The announcement in the columns of your yesterday's issue that the Government of Bombay have made up their mind to do away with the representatives of the various Kathiawad States at the Agency Courts must be very welcome to all who are interested in the orderly and economic administration of these States. Under the present usage the Durbars have not only to maintain a vakil at the head-quarters of the Political Agent, but they are also required to bear the cost of making three other so-called representatives dance attendance on the Assistant Political Agent, Deputy Political Agent, and the President of the Rajasthanik Court respectively. From my own experience of a tiny State in Kathiawar, the revenue of which does not exceed Rs. 60,000, I can say that the expense of maintaining four such practically useless vakils is felt as a positive and wholly unnecessary burden. These sinecures do nothing, and merely serve the purpose of a postal delivery bag, with this important difference, however, that their passive intervention, instead of accelerating, positively retards communication between the political officers and the durbars. Moreover, when the political officers move about in their respective charges, the States in which they happen to encamp are expected not only to accommodate, but also to feed, at least for one day, this *corps diplomatique* as you euphemistically call it. By relieving the Kathiawar durbars of this expensive incubus, the Government of Lord Reay will be adding one more to their already numerous claims on the gratitude of the Chiefs.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Padamdurg, March 11.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question-papers on Hindu Law and Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, &c., set at the recent District Pleaders' Examination, appear to me to deserve criticism. The paper on Hindu Law was unusually long, and a careful perusal of the same will fully satisfy any impartial reader of the physical impossibility of completing the task set by him within the allotted time. The examiner expected the candidates to be able, within the short space of three hours, to write down whole chapters on such comprehensive portions of Hindu Law as "Adoption" and "Alienation" (vide Questions V and II and VI). He also asked questions which exhausted the greater portions of the chapters on such other portions of Hindu Law as "Minority and Guardianship," "Maintenance," "Debts," &c. To add to the impossibility of the task, in many of the questions he asked them to compare the Mahomedan with the Hindu Law. What has been the fate even of the best-prepared candidates?

The examiner in Specific Relief, &c., appears to have erred in a different direction. He probably forgot that he had to examine candidates for pleadership in the mofussil, who scarcely ever have anything to do with such technicalities of English Law as are referred to in question No. II. The paper was also, on the whole, a stiff one suitable for the High Court Pleaders' Examination.

It is well known that the candidates for the District Pleaders' Examination have to obtain 60 of the total number of marks assigned for all the subjects. This percentage is already difficult to obtain even if the papers set are fair and unobjectionable.

On these considerations it is hoped, in the name of fairness and justice, that the examiners in Hindu Law and Specific Relief, &c., will see their way to make up for the defects of their papers by showing a proper amount of leniency in examining the answers and awarding marks.—Yours, &c.,

March 13. JUSTICE.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Congress at Allahabad made, I fear, a serious mistake in passing an alternative proposition about the locale of this year's Congress. I am told that Poona and Bombay leaders have not yet come to an understanding, and the matter is hanging fire. Should no definite understanding be come to within the next few days, it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to organise the movement and to raise the necessary funds, which, by-the-bye, have come to the high figure of Rs. 35,000. Bombay leaders throwing the burden off their shoulders mean that Poona must find for itself not only the requisite amount of energy and enthusiasm, but also the sinews of war. It will be extremely hard upon Poona to have to raise the heavy sum of a third of a lakh of rupees; but they will do it if necessary, and Bombay leaders will be well advised if they consent to make Poona the locale of the gathering. They will in doing so give honour to a place to which honour is due.—I have, &c.,

March 11. N.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to ask any of your readers who may be photographers to be good enough to explain the action of the permanganate of potash, which I describe below? I washed some fixed prints in *running* water for a couple of hours. I next put them in three changes of water of at least 120 deg. F. temperature. The last water I tested by a solution of the permanganate of potash, for the presence of hyposulphite of soda. Water contaminated with this last salt should change to a dirty greenish-yellow tint on the addition of the permanganate of potash solution; pure water assumes a pink tint under the same conditions. The water turned a dirty greenish-yellow as soon as the permanganate of potash solution was added. It must, therefore, contain 'hypo'; *a fortiori*, the prints must also have traces of 'hypo' in them and must fade. A professional photographer of some standing told me that the above was the way in which he washed his prints; it cannot therefore, be inefficient, since I have seen prints prepared by him five years old and more, and in good condition. I, therefore, cut a piece from a dry print, which I considered thoroughly washed, and put it into a test tube containing a solution of the permanganate of potash. After some time the albumenized side turned yellow, the other side remaining white. I took a piece of fresh sensitized paper which I was sure was free from 'hypo,' and put it into another test tube containing a solution of the permanganate of potash. This behaved exactly as the former piece, namely, turned yellow on the albumenized side and remained white on the other. Now, either the paper had 'hypo' in it, or the albumen, or whatever other salt there was in the paper, caused the paper to turn yellow when immersed in a solution of the permanganate of potash. These salts or the albumen might contaminate the washing water, and 'hypo' might fail to be detected by the permanganate of potash. I will thank any one to explain this action.—Yours, &c.,

March 12. AMATEUR.

MILITARY NEWS.

The move of the wing of the 23rd Madras Infantry from Hoshungabad to Belgaum has been postponed until next trooping season.

It has been ruled that Staff Corps probationers and medical officers attached to, or in officiating medical charge of, native corps shall pay the full rate of subscription, viz., Rs. 8 per mensem.

The Secretary of State for India has drawn attention to the inexpediency of making recommendations for the grant of pensions in sterling to officers who, under the rules, are only entitled to receive them in rupees.

The General Officer Commanding will make the annual inspection of the Bombay Light Horse on the general parade ground at 7 a.m. on the 3rd April and of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on the general parade ground at 5-15 p.m. on the 30th instant.

The experiment tried last year of having estimates of punkah-pulling and tattie-watering establishments in the Bengal Presidency dealt with by general officers commanding districts and the Controller of Military Accounts, instead of by Government, having resulted satisfactorily, has been adopted as a permanent measure.

An army circular formally notifies the reorganisation of the Account establishments in commissariat command offices. In Bengal there will be one accountant and three assistant accountants in each office, forming a distinct branch of the Military Accounts Department. The new posts will be filled in the first instance from among the head assistants and other clerks now charged with preparing accounts in the commissariat offices.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE DESIGNS APPROVED.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Mr. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Surg.-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, E. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, H. W. Uloth, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

Mr. Geary, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved the following proposition:—

1. "That the Corporation approve the designs for new Municipal Offices now furnished by Mr. Stevens, and sanction these designs being put into execution at the estimated cost of Rs. 9,76,350.

2. "That, in conformity with the Resolution of the Corporation No. 1866, passed on the 14th June 1888, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to instruct Mr. Stevens to take the necessary steps forthwith for carrying out the work, so that, if possible, the foundations may be put in before the rains, and that meanwhile the detailed statements be prepared and submitted as promised by Mr. Stevens.

3. "That the Corporation approve of an application being made to Government for permission to project the porch on the Cruickshank Road side as suggested, and also for the proposed grant of an additional area of 500 square yards, or thereabouts, to allow of both wings being equal in length; that in the event of Government assenting to these applications, the plans be amended accordingly, but that otherwise the present lines be adhered to.

4. "That the Corporation also approve of an application being made to Government for the refusal of the whole area between the two proposed new roads, in order that the Corporation may have the opportunity of securing the whole or a portion of it hereafter as the site for a public hall, extension of the offices, or otherwise."

Mr. Geary said it would be in the recollection of the Corporation that, after considerable discussion and long deliberation, a resolution was passed in June last, directing the Municipal Commissioner to engage Mr. Stevens to furnish designs for the new Municipal Offices. In accordance with that resolution, Mr. Stevens proceeded to England and devoted some five months of continuous labour to the preparation of the designs, which were now before the Corporation in that hall. He (Mr. Geary) had seen Mr. Stevens, who informed him that the designs could certainly be carried out within the estimated cost of Rs. 9,76,350. Mr. Stevens said he was quite prepared to guarantee that the building should be constructed for that sum, if not within it. He further informed him that he had based his calculations upon the experience acquired in constructing the Victoria Terminus, and that the cost per cubic foot of that building was just four pies beyond the estimated cost of the Municipal building, which was six annas per cubic foot. Seeing that the new building was not to be so ornate as the Victoria Terminus, that it was the desire of the Corporation to have a useful and imposing building without incurring unnecessary expenditure on lavish ornamentation, it might be confidently expected that the architect would keep within the estimates. (Hear, hear.) Assuming that the designs met with the hearty approval of the Corporation, as they had already met with the hearty approval of every professional man and of the general public, so far as they had seen the drawings, he had no doubt that the Corporation would now come to the resolution that they should at once be put into execution. It was very desirable that the work should be taken in hand at once, so that the foundations should be got in before the next monsoon. (Hear, hear.) If this course were adopted, and the foundations were completed before the rains, the architect would be able to commence with the superstructure in October next, and make good progress with it before the succeeding monsoon set in. During the monsoon there would be sufficient time for the quantities and details to be worked out, and the contracts given out by the Municipality, Mr. Stevens returned to Bombay immediately after the completion of the designs in the belief that it was both possible and desirable that the works should be proceeded with at once. He would not have returned from home till the end of the year, if his services could not be utilized till the end of the monsoon. One of the advantages of taking the work in hand without delay was that it would mean a very considerable saving to the Municipality. As had been already pointed out, after the lease of the present premises had expired, it was well understood that the rent would be greatly enhanced. The extra expenditure would form a serious item, and it was, therefore, desirable to go on with the new building at once. He was informed by Mr. Stevens that if the foundations were now put in, it was quite possible that within two years the office part of the new building would be completed, so far as to enable the departments to remove to it. (Hear, hear.) By some accident or oversight, the site allotted on the Cruickshank Road was some 32 feet shorter than that at Hornby Row, and consequently the wing on the one would be 32 feet shorter than the wing on the other. But the awkwardness could be easily obviated by the simple expedient of obtaining the necessary ground from the Government, and there was no reason to suppose that the Government would refuse to part with it. From an architectural point of view, it was greatly to be desired that both the wings should be of the same size. With regard to the application which it was proposed to be made to Government for permission to project the porch on the Cruickshank Road, as suggested by the architect, he thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the permission. The projection would cause no inconvenience to the public, as the riding path, which it would cover, was stopped at the distance of a few yards by a large well—an interruption which rendered it impossible for any one to gallop along it. And as there was another riding path on the other side of the road, there would be no practical inconvenience to any one wishing to take a ride there. With regard to the last clause of the resolution, Mr. Geary said the site between the two proposed new roads was very desirable for a public hall, should the Corporation decide at some future time upon having it. Mr. Stevens had accordingly made the suggestion that the Corporation should ask the Government that they should be given the refusal of the land. The idea was to connect the public hall, whenever it was deemed necessary to construct it, with the main building by two bridges, which would be an attractive feature of the street scenery. The communication between the two buildings would be at the level of the first floor, so that there would be no interference with traffic on the road below. With these remarks, Mr. Geary laid his proposition before the meeting.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the proposition in the absence of the Hon. P. M. Mehta, who had given notice that he would second it. Mr. Javerilal began by saying that he desired, with the permission of the mover of the proposition, to add the following words at the end of the first clause:—"Which amount the Corporation understands will be strictly adhered to unless special circumstances should arise to justify the Corporation in sanctioning any further outlay."

Mr. Geary said he would not object to the addition, for it was implied in the terms of the motion; it was surplussage. But he would assent even to a superfluity if it accelerated business. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal said he urged his proposal in the light of past experience, as they knew of instances in which the estimates of buildings had been considerably exceeded. He thought the addition might be made in the motion, although he knew that Mr. Stevens was noted for exacting his work from contractors and getting it done within the estimates. He hoped that now at last the Corporation would agree that the work should be proceeded with at once. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Gilbert said it seemed to him that this was a hurried attempt to extract from the ratepayers of the city a sum of about twelve lakhs. The estimates prepared by the architect were, no doubt, something under ten lakhs; but he did not suppose that there was any one among them who believed that the work would be completed for anything like that amount. It seemed to him that the architect, like all other members of his profession, was burning with a desire to erect a building which would make a name for himself, by making it as ornamental as he possibly could. Mr. Stevens's letter to the Commissioner frequently referred to the fact that he wished to have a dignified building and one worthy of this great city—(hear, hear),—and that he also wished to make it similar to the magnificent building which was close by. The Corporation was about to be asked for a grant of several lakhs of rupees for repairing the reservoirs. They had also to spend a very large sum on the Tansa Water-works and drainage works. It would, therefore, be a great mistake to spend ten or twelve lakhs more on something else. There might be a good reason why there should be a Municipal building. But he wanted to know why they should not have a building for a much less sum than twelve lakhs.

Mr. Geary: Under ten lakhs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gilbert replied that it was so stated in the report, but he thought the sum would eventually go up to twelve lakhs. He did not see why money should be wasted on the tall tower shown in the designs. (A laugh.) They were informed that the tower was made to store some forty thousand gallons of water to work a hydraulic lift for the purpose of taking up Municipal Councillors from the ground floor to the Council Chamber. (Laughter.) That might be a very nice arrangement, but there was no reason why they should ask the rate-payers to pay for anything of that sort. The idea seemed to be running in the architect's mind that the new building should be very much like the Victoria Terminus. Well, in the case of the railway station it might be said that the shareholders of the company were some thousands of miles away from the scene of the stupendous pile which was raised at their expense. But here it would be absurd for the Corporation to allow the public money to be wasted on lavish ornamentation with their eyes open. He had heard it mentioned that a large portion of the Corporation wished to have something worthy of this great city. The idea seemed to have arisen in consequence of the motto which some wag—he could not call him anything else—originally suggested for the city. The speaker believed that the words *urbs prima in India* were not intended by its author to mean that the city excelled all others in India, but that it was an ironical motto which really meant only this, that this city was the first port in India touched by steamers from England. (A laugh.) He thought the question should be left to be discussed by the new Corporation, which would represent some additional talent of the city. There was no need to do the thing in a hurry—(a laugh),—and it would be better to know what the new Corporation had to say with regard to the designs before they were sanctioned.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsey said he agreed with a great deal that had fallen from Mr. Gilbert. Little by little, they had come up to the sum of ten lakhs, and if it were necessary, after all, to spend such a large amount, there was no reason on earth why they should not prefer the Oval site, which was admittedly superior to that at Baree Bander. It was as a matter of economy that they had gone back to the Baree Bander site, where it was now proposed to spend so much as twelve lakhs of rupees. He thought the Corporation should pause before sanctioning such an enormous expenditure.

Mr. K. N Kabraji said that after all the length of time which had elapsed in settling this matter, the Corporation might well congratulate itself on the beginning of the end. (Hear, hear.) There was a good deal of force in what Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Dharamsey had said on the question of expenditure. But for his part he had come to the conclusion—a conclusion which was supported by the committee of experts who had reported on the matter to the Corporation—that a municipal office could not be built, either on the Crescent or at Bori Bander for less than nine lakhs. (Hear, hear.) He did not feel himself so utterly devoid of sentiment or taste as to say that the Municipality should have a simple, common-place building. The Corporation should have a palace worthy of the city, with a dome or tower to add to its dignity. The Municipality had the function of regulating the form and designs of the buildings in the city, and they ought to show the way by having a handsome and tasteful building of their own. Mr. Kabrajee objected to the style of the new building. The style being the same as that of the Victoria Terminus, the Municipal building would suffer by comparison with the magnificent railway station in the vicinity. Moreover, there was a tiresome repetition of the Venetian-Gothic in their public buildings, and, therefore, it was that he had advocated the Indo-Saracenic style for the Municipal building.

Mr. Geary thought Mr. Gilbert would have better understood the point of view from which the question had been approached, if he had the advantage of knowing what had taken place at the Corporation before he joined it in July last. Mr. Gilbert was not aware of what had taken place—he would not say during the last ten or eleven years, during which the question of the Municipal office was before the Corporation,—but even of what had taken place in June last, when a very continuous attention was given to the subject by the Corporation, and it was then decided that the style, which was now demurred to by Mr. Kabrajee, was that which was most appropriate for that locality, harmonizing well with the larger buildings in that neighbourhood. It was felt by those who had paid attention to the subject that the Indo-Saracenic style would be very incongruous at that place. However, rightly or wrongly, the Corporation had come to the conclusion that it was best to have the building in the Venetian-Gothic style, and that it was wise to trust it to the best master of that style in India. When the style was settled, Mr. Chisolm himself generously said that in that case there was no question about Mr. Stevens's claims for that class of work. Mr. Gilbert was wrong in supposing that the sum of Rs. 9,76,000 had been fixed arbitrarily by the architect, as the expenditure necessary to make a handsome building. The question of cost as well as the whole subject had been debated over and over again. It had originally been put down at two lakhs and had risen gradually to five, and seven, and nine lakhs. The committee referred to by Mr. Kabrajee had gone into the question very carefully, but had abstained from naming the cost in their report. But the only sum about which there was anything like a concurrence of opinion among them was that about fifteen lakhs would be the sum required for the Municipal building. When the matter again came to be discussed by the Corporation he proposed that a sum of nine and a half lakhs should be fixed for the building. The sum was objected to in the same way as it was objected to at present, and on the motion of Mr. Cotton, a resolution in which he (Mr. Geary) had acquiesced was passed, in order to save further discussion, which threatened to be interminable, that no sum should be fixed until a competent architect had prepared the designs. Having consulted some experienced men, he had stated to the Corporation that for ten lakhs a suitable building, containing sufficient accommodation, might be obtained, and now the estimates furnished by Mr. Stevens came within a measurable distance of ten lakhs. Although Mr. Cotton's resolution was passed, there was no doubt that somewhere about ten lakhs was the sum which was in the mind of the Corporation. The estimates were just within that amount, and Mr. Stevens's assurance that he would keep within it was entitled to respect, as he had never exceeded his estimates in the buildings which he had constructed in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then voted upon, clause by clause, and carried by the Corporation. Only three members voted against it—Messrs. Gilbert, Dharamsey, and Suntoke.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that Messrs. Ardasheer Framjee Moos and Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina be re-appointed auditors of the Municipal accounts for the ensuing year. The mover said the Corporation was aware that, under the new Municipal Act, there were three descriptions of audit that were required to be held. The first of these was the weekly audit by the Standing Committee, which was, more or less, of a formal character, and did not involve a close scrutiny of accounts. The second kind of audit involved a very close scrutiny of Municipal accounts. It was called "the daily concurrent audit," and the work was done by the auditors every day from 1 to 5 p. m. in the Municipal office. A close scrutiny was made by them of every item of accounts. Under section 13 of the Act the auditors had to make an annual report, and any one who had gone through their report would find how responsible was their duty and how well they were performed by them. Last year the auditors had taken care to point out certain irregularities which they discovered while conducting the audit. Heads of Municipal departments used at first to incur expenditure in excess of the budget grants and then report it. This was an irregularity which the Standing Committee took notice of, and asked the Municipal Commissioner to see that it was not continued. Mr. Javerilal hoped it had now been remedied, and that there was nothing on this score to complain of. With regard to what was called "special audit," which provided in the Act, he hoped that under the careful scrutiny of accounts which was carried on by the present auditors, no necessity would arise for putting that provision into effect. (Hear, hear.) However, the provision showed how responsible was the duty which the auditors had to perform. The speaker concluded by saying that he had great pleasure in proposing the re-election of Messrs. Moos and Ranina as auditors for the next year.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote, in supporting the proposition, said he felt confident that it would be unanimously carried by the Corporation. The way in which the auditors had been discharging their onerous and oftentimes difficult duties reflected very great credit on them—(hear, hear),—and there was a consensus of opinion as to their undoubted merits. They were men well tried and of proved worth, and the Corporation could not have better and more independent men as their auditors. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Another meeting of the Corporation will be held this afternoon.

MR. LEE-WARNER ON SELECTION.

AT the invitation of the Principal and the students of the Free Church Institution, Mr. Lee-Warner who was well received, delivered a speech on the subject of "Selection" to a large audience last night. After being introduced by the chairman, Mr. Lee-Warner said:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Everybody is ready with his label to affix to the century in which we live, so that I shall not expose myself to the serious charge of originality, if I dare to describe the nineteenth century as the "Age of Selection." I may even claim that the whole packet of labels in common use resolve themselves into the distinctive characteristic which I have selected. It is an age of invention you are told on one side, an age of scepticism, an age of advertisement, an age of inquiry, and an age of communications on other sides. Surrounded as he is by so many inventions, one must be careful of frauds; with a spirit of doubt and the effrontery of brazen advertisements, one must select the truth from the false; in an age of general inquiry the selective organs are hard worked. As to the influence of improved communications the need of selection meets you at every turn. Your mind gets no rest, and you cannot take the train at your doors without selecting the class by which you are to travel. All our notions are profoundly modified by the increase of communications. Our little world is discovered to be part of a larger world. Ricardo's theory of rent and the margin of cultivation is confronted with unlimited fields for production in America and the distant parts of the earth. Our comfortable belief in the divine origin of caste is disturbed by discoveries that our ancestors, whom we must all respect, travelled both west and south, and bequeathed traditions and doctrines which are irreconcileable with the claims set up by one portion of their descendants. The ingenuity of other peoples has filled our markets with a variety of products, our heads with a confused mass of various thought, and our souls with deep searching questions which task the faculty of selection to the utmost; so that, after all, an age of communications becomes, even to those who stay at home, an age of selection. Again, while the permanent residents of one country are thus harrassed with the need for selection from the stores of other lands, which they never visit, those who travel find the folly of the old saying—*coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*. One must drop one's comfortable habits of life and thought as one alters one's garments I can hardly realise in the speech of Mr. Nowrojee Pardoonjee at Newcastle, the author of the "Personal Bearing of Europeans in India." As often as I pass from India to England I find that the conversation of one's fellow travellers changes, and one is reminded of Browning's lines—

As when a traveller bound from North to South,
Scouts fur in Russia: what's its use in France?
In France spurns flannel; where's its need in Spain?
In Spain drops cloth, too cumbrous for Algiers!
Linen goes next, and last the skin itself,
A superfluity at Timbuktoo.

So, too, with your tastes and habits of mind, they must expand or contract, according to the surrounding atmosphere, and you must select what to discard or adopt at each stage of your journey. It seems to me that, if I were asked what article of mental equipment would you most strongly recommend to us who are about to set forth on the journey of life, I should be compelled to say, "Cultivate and develope your selective faculties." The good old days are gone when it could be said with truth, "Man wants but little here below," although it is still true that he does not want that little long. Whether man is the happier for the quawing desire for more that now consumes him is a question into which I need not enter. A simple life with few needs had its charms; but an age of progress and competition will not leave us alone even in the enjoyment of a little; and Providence, who has placed before us in profusion the good and evil, has also given us a capacity, if we choose to use it, for distinguishing the evil from the good. I want this evening to say something about the development of the selective faculty, and the necessity for increasing the wares of all sorts before that faculty can be fully exercised; and I shall take the occasion to offer my well-meant advice to you as to the means within your reach, while you are at school or college, to fit yourselves for the more important selections which will hereafter make or mar your lives as citizens of this great country. The development and education of the selective faculty has an important place assigned to it in English school-rooms, as well as in the private and public life of Englishmen. It is assuredly not left to itself or to be learnt in books. At school the English boy is first brought into contact with other boys belonging to different classes of society, and representing different types of home life. From them he selects, with unfettered choice, the friends, not merely of his school days, but of his life. The habit of selection is early cult

alone does not suffice : you want two more processes—the explanatory and the practical. In English schools certainly you have both. "Understandest thou what thou readest ?" is the constant question put by the English schoolmaster. No obtrusively didactic lessons in morality ; no moral text books are needed by the good instructor. As the boy reads in his Milton that, "Fame is the last infirmity of noble minds," his master illustrates the danger of ambition and the good and bad side of it, and sets the boy thinking on the subject. It seems to me that this is necessary, because no beginner can think all this out for himself. Every human art is so complicated that none of us can reject the stores of experience that others have laid up for us. You know how, as you get older, new lights are thrown on old scenes. Then, again, there are some vistas of fresh and true light that never open to some minds without a particular experience quite independent of the principal object in view. Side lights and surroundings often modify the prospect. Suppose that you, Indian boys, were to stand with me before the face of the Madonna painted by Murillo, and suppose your eyes and artistic taste were as well educated as my own. Even so, with my religious feelings cultivated in a different way from yours, I should see what you would fail to see, and what the painter deliberately meant to express. I see plainly on the face before me the revelation to my eye and outward senses of the spiritual, the supernatural, and the perfectly pure, which the painter felt and transferred from his heart to his brush. In an instant I can detect the difference of the painter's faith in a picture of the founder of Christianity drawn by one of the old masters, whose whole soul was given to his work, and in another drawn by a sceptic of the present day. I have chosen this instance, because an artist of this city lately informed me that he could not get Indian gentlemen to understand pictures pourtraying human virtues. After all, paintings address themselves to the understanding through the eye just as books do ; but in this case, as well as in the case of literature, we need an explanation of the oft-repeated question—"Understandest thou what thou readest or seest?" All that the advocates of moral instruction ask for is, that the teacher shall help the student to assimilate the lesson he reads. The practical process completes the explanatory process, and in England it plays a most important part. The self restraint, reverence, respect for authority, truth, and moral courage, all require this practical instruction. In English schools they are not left to be learnt from books, even with the aid of the master's explanation. The boys are put into positions where they must practise them, just as gymnastic exercises could never be acquired from a description of them without practice in them. Under a residential system and absence from home, must be allowed a large liberty, and under a proper system in which the spheres of the master's, of the monitor's, and of the boy's own authority over his own actions are defined self-restraint emerges. Respect for authority is inculcated by sharper methods than Indian boys are accustomed to. Truth is the only passport to school, a club, or even the companionship of a friend. The boys will expel from their games and their society a liar or a coward, and thus moral exercise as well as moral teaching is secured. So you see that the plain issue between those who advocate a moral education in India, and those who contend that literature is sufficient to supply all that is necessary, is simply this. Can the Indian boy be morally disciplined and reared solely on the consumption of literature ? Does he not require the explanation of an interpreter ; and does he not also require to be placed in a position where he is forced by his tutors, and still more by his fellow school-fellows, to conform to rules of morality which are too often absent from his home life ? I think he does ; and in so far as education alone can teach morality, I submit that it must be a complete education from which none of the three processes mentioned by me are omitted. I have endeavoured to show you how the selective faculty is exercised in England, and I must say a few words on the want of that exercise in India. A witness before the Education Commission objected to general schools, on the ground that boys of one caste were apt to associate, and even make friends, with boys of other castes. His views were, perhaps, extreme ; but you will admit that caste narrows your field of selection of friends, and so stunts your selective faculty in one of its most natural directions. As regards the selection of a wife—the most important choice a man can make—you know that the faculty is not exercised at all. Even in the choice of a profession there is the same paralysis of the organ of discrimination. Status, and not contract, is the condition of Indian society. It has often struck me that there is in India an instinctive dislike to the exercise of selection. I have frequently asked boys in the seventh standard to choose their own subject for an essay, and after a time they have failed and asked me to select one for them. I think Indian students develope that memory in an extraordinary manner, but they are apt to lean too much on their masters, stunting their discretional powers by not sufficiently using them. One result—and in its turn also one cause of the sterility of the selective faculty—is the want of variety in your literature, and the need for a large assortment of topics of daily discussion. There is far too much of uniformity of tone in the native press, and an exclusive spirit of intolerance in your political organizations, with their fine sounding names, which prevents them offering a healthy variety of matter and thought for your mental consumption. I am not going to pick holes in you when I can quote more independent authority. In his book "Lettres sur l'Inde a la frontiere Afghane," Professor Darmesteter writes :—"The educational influence of England has proved superficial. It has produced a host of politicians, but not a single social reformer." Personally, I hope and believe this is only a passing phase ; but it will not pass unless your friends indicate the evil and suggest a remedy. It is not much use for a sojourner in the land like myself to address you at all, unless he is honest and candid. So I must invite your attention to the fact that your newspapers and all your associations seem to devote themselves exclusively to political discussion. To Englishmen the concentration of all writing and debating upon this one subject seems strange. Many other interests besides politics share public attention in the English press. Commerce has its newspapers, its chambers, or its clubs in English towns. Geography, history, science, and sport are much written and talked about in England. Social reforms and educational topics have overthrown as many Ministries in England as mere politics have. Look if you will at the expansion of Englishmen's interests in this small colony in hot Bombay, where the pressure of work and climate enervate the English constitution. The Chamber of Commerce devotes its attention to something beside politics. The Natural History Society, the French Club, the Arts Association, the Educational societies, Charitable societies for the relief of man or beast, and several other organizations testify to the variety of public interests that demand the attention of Englishmen. But amongst the people of this country political discussions outweigh all others, and they, moreover, appear to be conducted in one stereotyped form. A Member of Parliament, who lately visited Bombay, asked me to name the leading political parties of India, and to show him the chief newspaper that represented each. I could not satisfy his natural wish. In England there are not only two great parties—the party of reform and the party of conservative adherence to the traditions and glories of the past—but an infinite gradation of thought and discussion between these extremes. All men do not walk the same pace even towards reform, and every type of political propagandism is represented by a party. If you visited England and asked me to introduce you to the views of any important section of public thought, I could show you its newspapers and take you to its lectures and debates. But what is the strange view presented by India ? One vernacular paper echoes another, an association sticks up a signboard on which "Sarvajanik Sabha" or Patent Universal Assembly is written, and becomes monarch of all it surveys. If it fulminates, the echo runs along the line from Dhoolia to Ruttnagherry, from Guzerat to the south, and so forth. Is this strange uniformity of view an healthy sign ? I can only compare the universal political agreement to the calm in the centre of a cyclone. Around the winds beat and the storm rages, so that not a single social or religious reformer dare launch his boat on the sea of intolerance. But the political craft lies safe in the centre, unable to make progress, and neglected by the winds and waves. Can it be that the masses of the people do not rage about it because they are utterly indifferent to it ? Englishmen expect opposition where great constitutional reforms are proposed ; and I will indicate to you one or two directions from which they would expect discussion to emerge in reference to the leading political topics of the day. The first absence which an Englishman notices in your political discussions is the absence of an active patriotic party. One would expect in this conservative and thoughtful East of which an English poet has written :—

> The East bowed low before the blast,
> In patient deep disdain ;
> She let the legions thunder past,
> And plunged in thought again—

a strong patriotic party. I understand that the particular reform now asked for in India is the introduction of a representative system. The greatest of English statesmen, when asked his opinion, replied in kindly but cautious terms, and in his short reply he referred to the origin of the representative system in the history of the Christian Church. To you in India a representative system is not entirely novel. The germs of it exists in your indigenous institutions. Your village system found a place in the village authority and village executive for the Brahman accountant, the Maratha headmen, and the low caste watchman. Two distinctive features are historically connected with this indigenous type of the representative system. First, the positions are hereditary ; and secondly, the authority was distributed and incapable of corporate action. The three representatives referred to could not even sit down in common. Caste divided them, and their duties were necessarily distinct. There must be a large party in India who attach to the expression "representative system," ideas of hereditary title to office totally distinct from those which Englishmen connect with that system ; and when the introduction of a representative system is advocated, one must ask, "where are the views of the masses, who regard the selection of a patel as a revolutionary attack on representative rights to be found ?" That is one party that one might expect to hear. There is yet another. In this large presidency there are, as you know, several Native States. Here the institutions of India develop in their own indigenous fashion with just so much pressure from external and foreign influences as the Native Governments choose to admit. Well, in this large area we find none of the demands for those changes of constitutions which are advocated for British India. On the contrary, few Native States have any local press ; fewer still recognise a single political organisation ; hardly one has adopted of itself even the self-government boards which exist in every British district ; not one has a council for making laws, upon which non-officials are represented; and not one allows even the acts of the sovereign executive to be called into question by the civil courts. There must be a strong body of thought in India which approves of administrations thus conducted, while the only party in British India, which writes or organises, calls for a much more rapid advance on modern English lines in representative Government. Indian history, and the present tendencies of Indian Governments in Native States, record their silent protest against the new ideas of representation. Please do not misunderstand me. I offer no opinion upon any part of the political programme set forth by the native press or the Sabhas. I merely want you to realise that political changes are effected by a process of selection, and that reformers can only make progress by battling with, and not by stifling oppositions. What is needed is a larger assortment of political wares, and the public expression of all shades of opinion, so that a selection may be made with a due guarantee that the issues are understood by all parties. In following out this line of thought in regard to the modern scheme of representation, I have ventured to suggest two directions from which light may be thrown on the subject. How far is the demand for a representative system, an evolution of Indian society, and how far do Indian statesmen, who govern Indian States, illustrate by their actions any sympathy with the programme set forth in the vernacular press ? From these two great sources political parties might emerge. Incidentally, here I would ask you to look in another direction for light on this important subject. The most active friends of India in the English Parliament invariably ask after the welfare of the self-government boards. I do not think that you sufficiently realise their importance, for assuredly you would not neglect them so much if you did. Their object was to set apart a portion of the administration in which your reformers might test the quality and popularity of their projects of reform. If representative Government is really suitable to India, there is the theatre in which its success will be demonstrated. Instead of sending delegates far away from home during the school vacations to the banks of the Ganges, you should try to leaven the municipalities at your doors. Show how your municipal councils can be made to represent the best of ability of all classes in your towns. Show that you can select in these small areas the best representatives of the whole community, whose urban administration shall content all classes ; promote education, so that the masses may understand what representation means ; shall enforce sanitation ; and prove your capacity for larger administrative powers. Promote discussion in the councils at your doors, in them illustrate the practicability and success of your schemes of reform, and then assuredly the area of your power will widen as a natural result. I think that you here may do much even while you are in this school and its college to cultivate your selective capacity. My first advice to you is to be tolerant of opposition. By opposition you correct wrong impressions, you appreciate difficulties, you convert foes, and you strike out a compromise. Let me choose a few subjects on which I have generally found that Indian schoolboys require to be more patient than they usually are of discussion. My first question is, "is India hopelessly poor ?" You wonder at the need for the question. I will only answer it by others. What is wealth but the result of labour ? Are there many labourers in India ? Are there rich Varieties of Natural Products ? In Hindoo families does the division of property stimulate labour ? Is the Indian workman industrious ? Are there many holidays in India compared with other countries ? Is a country poor which spends so much time (and time is money), in holiday making, in pilgrimages, in idleness ? Does India annually import more and more ? So back we come to the question, "What is wealth ?" My second question is, "Is India overtaxed ? I reply to it by asking you this question, "What is the taxation per head in India, and what in New South Wales, Ceylon, or any other country ?" Do not answer the first question till you have answered the others. A third question is, "Should the income-tax be abolished ?" What other tax then, I ask, would you put in its place ? For the arguments against an income-tax read Mr. Gladstone's Budget speech of 30 years ago, then explain how the income-tax still survives in England. As regards the land assessment I have never yet met an Indian boy who had the slightest doubt as to its excessive weight. But I have never yet met one who could answer these questions. What is the average rate per acre on dry or irrigated lands in this district ? What was the rate before the first British assessment was levied ? Have the holders of alienated villages introduced the survey rates ? If not, is it not because those rates would reduce their rents ? If the survey rates have been lately enhanced, on what principle were they enhanced ? Yet again I suggest the question, "Are famines more frequent than formerly ? To which I reply, What authorities have you consulted ? Have you ever read the report of the Famine Commission on the article on "Famine" in the "Statistical Review" ? Does want of rain cause famines ? Do railways and forestation tend to alleviate or avert famines ? Another piece of advice I wish to give you is to found a debating society in which every subject of debate should find an opponent and a seconder of the opposition. Then after the discussion, discriminate and select the side for which you will vote. Constantly force yourselves to a choice. In the course of my address I have suggested choice of books for library and prizes, choice of subjects for an essay, or for examination. Others will occur to you, the more valuable that your opinion becomes the more tolerant will you be of opposition, the more inclined to argue and to listen, and the less disposed to accept mere cant for argument. Finally, I do not think I can offer you better advice than to study John Stuart Mill on "Representative Government," since that subject is in the air. Carefully read and learn by heart the passage in which he warns you that political machinery does not act of itself. It needs not merely active participation, but exact adjustment to the capacities and qualities of such men as are available. The people for whom any particular form of government is intended must be not only willing, but able, to do what is necessary to keep it standing, and able to do what it requries of them to enable it to fulfil its purpose. Therefore, despise neither your sphere of action here in school nor that open to you in local self-government. Prove yourselves capable of fulfilling the requisite conditions of action and the requisite conditions of self-restraint on a small scale and then rest assured that if you are faithful and successful in that which is least, men will trust you to be successful in that which is much.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 14.—Opening of the New Wilson College, Chowpatty, by H. E. the Governor.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company.
Geyer and Company, Limited.
15.—Y. M. C. A. Lecture by Dr. Macdonald.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
Cook's Harbour Excursion.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 5 p.m.
19.—Special Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
Alcock, Ashdown and Company.
20.—Bombay Telephone Company.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution.
23.—Departure of Lord Reay for Kurrachee per s.s. Dalhousie.
27.—Opening of the Sukkur Bridge by Lord Reay.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
30.—Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Rifles.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Lecture on "Modern Egypt," by Mr. Justice Scott.

A MONUMENTAL CHAPEL IN WESTMINSTER.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE writes from Nice in reference to various articles and letters which have appeared respecting the proposed Monumental Chapel at Westminster. He says :—

The almost universal opinion of ordinary people is that while the Abbey is unquestionably one of the most beautiful of Gothic buildings, its contents, in the long line of monuments, from the Norman kings to Tudor times, and from thence again to our own generation, give it an interest and historical value quite unique, and, beyond and apart from that of any other similar buildings in the world, it is the only place where there exists an unbroken line of monuments of all the great illustrious in almost every branch of life, from the earliest times to the present. Of the thousands of persons who weekly visit the Abbey, the great majority undoubtly interest themselves far more in the monuments and their inscriptions and in the memories which they recall, than even in the building itself. Not less interesting are the monuments from the point of view of monumental sculpture, for the art and taste of each successive generation are illustrated by works of the most eminent sculptors of the time.

One of your correspondents says there are not half a dozen persons alive who would be entitled to monuments in the Abbey. I think that as death yearly claims its toll it will be found that the country will desire to do honour to about the same proportion in the future as it has in the past. During the past twenty years on the average one person has been buried in the Abbey, and from two to three monuments have been placed there in each year, and when the list is looked at it cannot be said that the honour has often been misplaced. Among those who have been buried in the Abbey during this period have been Livingstone, Lord Lytton, Arthur Stanley, Lyell, Herschell, Darwin, Lord Lawrence, Lord Dundonald, Thirlwall, Archbishop Trench, and Rowland Hill ; while among the monuments erected have been those of Russell, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Beaconsfield, Grote, Kingsley, Franklin, Canning, Stratford de Redcliffe, the two Wesleys, Keble, Long-fellow, Burns, Coleridge, Shaftesbury, Forster, Fawcett, and others. Who will say that any of these are unworthy of the place ? The Abbey, it is now universally admitted, is full to overflowing ; it is almost impossible to find places either for more interments or for other monuments. Many of the later monuments have been erected in positions quite unworthy of them, and where they can scarcely be seen. It is certain that no more can be placed there without damage to themselves and to the building. The question, therefore, has arisen whether this long roll of such national and historic interest, so unique in its character, is to be closed for ever, or whether we in our generation should do something to continue it and to hand down the splendid record to those who come after us.

Let me here say that I must disclaim paternity for the architectural features of the scheme now before the public. Something very like it, on a larger scale, involving the demolition not only of the houses in Old Palace-yard, but also those in Abingdon-street, at a far greater cost, was devised by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The present scheme was first suggested by the late Mr. James Furgusson, the well known writer on architecture. It has been approved and adopted by Mr. Pearson, the present architect of the Abbey, and the highest authority in such matters now existing. No design has yet been made for the chapel ; all that is suggested is the site for it. It will not necessarily be a plain rectangular building. We may trust to Mr. Pearson to produce an original design worthy of the site. The Bill proposes that it shall be finally subject to the approval of the Government of the day. To your correspondent who objects to any addition being made to the group of buildings which constitute the Abbey, and who says that cathedrals are built on a specific plan, and that chapels can not be added without marring their effect, I may reply that Henry VII,'s Chapel was in itself entirely inconsistent with the original design of the Abbey, and that Gothic architecture lends itself readily to any additional building for which there is necessity.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre adds that he is not wedded to the scheme so far that he would not waive his preference in favour of any well-considered scheme which should commend itself to a competent body of advisers, provided it secured the object in view—that of providing space for continuing the roll of monuments in connection with the Abbey. So far however, the alternatives do not commend themselves. The cloisters are already nearly filled with monuments and graves. There would be objection in many quarters to any attempt to modernise them. To widening the nave of the Abbey by the addition of a chancel on the north side of it, there would be equally strong objections from an architectural point of view. It has also been suggested that a National Walhalla might be erected on some new site not connected with the Abbey. Mr, Lefevre does not think it would be possible to interest the public in such a scheme, or to obtain subscriptions for it. By what process of reasoning one of our correspondents has arrived at the conclusion that the scheme will mar the architectural effect of the Abbey he is at a loss to conceive. It will open out the Abbey, and add a new interest to it. Its front to Old Palace-yard will then be worthy of the Houses of Parliament on the opposite side. He has great confidence that if Parliament should approve the scheme the London Council would make a contribution to it as a London improvement. It would not be unreasonable to expect a contribution out of national funds. It is however contemplated one-half of the whole cost of at all events the cost of erecting the chaple, should be raised by private subscription. It is believed there would be no difficulty in raising this amount especially after the recent success in obtainin 52,000l. by subscriptions towards the purchase of Parliament-hill. Dealing with what he describes as the attempt to prejudice the scheme by raising the fears of Nonconformists with regard to the use of the chapel, Mr. Shaw Lefevre remarks that the chapel will necessarily form part of the Abbey but administration of the Abbey in respect of its monuments has been for years past carried ont in so broad and national a spirit, and with such an absence of sectarian feeling, that there is really nothing to fear on this score. The Bill proposes that the Home Secretary shall have power to make regulations from time to time, with respect to interments and monuments in the chapel. He invites a candid consideration of the scheme.

THE BALKANS.

THE Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 15 after a short debate, confirmed the previous day's vote rejecting by a majority of one the proposal to impeach the Bratiano Ministry.

The following details have been given of the political imbroglio in Servia which has caused the rupture between the King and the Radicals. At the beginning of February two individuals, one of whom was in the dress of a Russian officer, while the other was in that of a Cavass, were taking five large boxes on board a small steamer belonging to Turn Severin, bound from Turnu Magureli to the Servian frontier. A Roumanian custom-house officer had his suspicions aroused by the uncommon size of the boxes, but on questioning the two men he was told they contained uniforms. The boxes were opened and searched, and on the top uniforms were found. But below there was a large quantity of weapons—in all two thousand revolvers and four hundred Berdan rifles. These were immediately seized and the two men arrested. They were soon proved to be two Servian emigrants named Marcolics and Margetics. It was in their house in Turn Severin that a bundle of compromising letters from the Radical leader, M. Taushanovics, is alleged to have been found.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria for the conclusion of a commercial treaty have been broken off, the Bulgarian delegates having refused to allow the importation of Servian cattle into the Principality. This disagreement on a question concerning which King Milan's Government was rather anxious to come to an understanding is, says the *Times* correspondent, the more to be regretted, as it may easily lead to unpleasant political consequences. The good will of the Servian Government is of great value to Bulgaria, and King Milan has already done much towards improving the relations between the two countries.

A Belgrade telegram dated, Feb. 21, says :—M. Ristitch, the leader of the Liberal party, after having consulted with his followers to-day, declared to the King that he is altogether unable to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. He advised His Majesty to retain the present Ministry until after the autumn elections. The King definitely resolved to act upon this advice, and asked M. Nicholas Cristitch to continue to manage the affairs of the State until that time. M. Cristitch consented. Those who know the King best say he seems to be greatly relieved at this solution of his difficulties, and has announced his intention to go hunting for a week at Kragujevatz with the German, Russian, and Austrian Ministers.

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SURRA IN THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY STABLES

I RECEIVED the other day writes M. H. H. in Hayes *Sporting News* an interesting pamplet on an outbreak of Surra (for description of this disease, see page 204) which occurred during the months of November and December among the Bombay Company's horses. Although a most elaborate investigation was made still no definite cause was discovered. From the Parel Stables, which contained 174 animals there were 10 cases ; and 4 cases at the Colaba stables, which held 574. The sanitary arrangements of the former were somewhat inferior to those of the latter. The temperature at Parel is about 2° lower than at Colaba ; the difference being most marked at night. No possible fault was to be found with the food and water, the condition of which were the same as those which were in existence for several years past. I may mention that the attack was not confined to the Tramway horses ; but was spread pretty generally throughout the city. The following facts were noticed :—

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS LAST YEAR.

The monsoon last year was an unusually light one, the aggregate rainfall being 59 inches against an average 75 inches. In September scarcely any rain fell, the total fall registered that month amounting to 3½ inches only. There was no rain in October, and the temperature, which throughout the month was unusually high, touched a maximum of 93° in the shade. Early in October portions of the city were visited with a mosquito plague. The innumerable quantity of those insects in the air indicated something unusual in the climatic conditions, or in the condition of the marshes which skirt Bombay. The weather commenced to get cooler in November, and in the middle of December cold N.-E. and N.-W. winds set in and have since continued, the former blowing during the night, and the latter during the day.

BREED OF HORSES ATTACKED.

The Company had last October a stud of 730 horses ; of these 570 were Australians, and 160 horses of Asiatic breeds. Of the 14 horses attacked with "surra" in November and December, 13 were Australians, and 1 was a Persian. The majority were young horses, well-bred, and in excellent condition.

SYMPTOMS AND COURSE OF THE DISEASE.

As a rule, the presence of the disease was first detected by the horse going off feed, and looking dejected and weak. An eruption of Urticaria was found on the skin in a few cases. On examining the animal, the pulse was found nigh, generally 50° to 60°, the temperature 102° to 104°, and the lungs, usually heart, sometimes, affected. If a gelding, there was often some slight swelling of the sheath. The membrane was invariably a pale yellowish grey colour, and the anus in some cases extremely relaxed. In a few cases, but not in all, a few blood spots were observe able on the membrane of the eye. As a rule when treated with fever medicines and antiseptics, the horse quickly improved, the temperature falling to 100° to 101°, and the appetite returning. The swelling of the sheath did not, however, in any case entirely subside, and the pulse continued high. The horse would remain in this improved condition for a few days, eating well and looking well. A relapse would then set in, the temperature again rising to 103° to 104°, or occasionally higher ; dropsical swellings would appear along the abdomen, and especially between the forelegs. The horse, although feeding well, would now commence to lose condition. In many cases renewed trouble would be observed at the lungs and heart. The majority of the horses attacked exhibited these alternate improvements and relapses, the animals wasting gradually away, until utterly worn out. In two cases, however, death ensued four days after the disease had declared itself. In these cases, the affection of the lungs was extremely severe, the horse would hardly feed at all, the whole appearance of the animal was very distressed. One horse attacked with the disease, a rather course-bred Waler, in very fine condition, lost flesh, but slightly, before death. The specific "surra" microbe was found in the blood of this animal by Mr. Pottinger, A. V. D. The same gentleman examined microscopically the blood of some of the other cases, and was generally successful in finding the microbe, but not invariably so. In all these *post-mortems* the black colour of the blood was a very noticeable feature.

TREATMENT ADOPTED.

Medicine was of no avail. Every horse attacked with "surra" has either died or had to be destroyed.

The only *preventive measures* which seemed of use—and they appeared eminently so—were the erection of screens, &c., to protect the horses from cold winds, and the maintenance of a more even temperature at night. Since the 1st January, there has been no fresh case of 'surra."

POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The months during which "surra" prevailed among the animals were exceptionally unhealthy ones for human beings, among whom many fatal cases of malarial and typhoid fever occurred. The opinion arrived at seems thoroughly reasonable, namely, that there was some specially unhealthy influence in the atmospheric conditions this last autumn, which predisposed horses to this particular blood-poisoning fever, and that the specific cause which developed the disease into activity in the horses attacked with it, was getting chilled from exposure to the cold northerly winds, which, during the latter half of November and the month of December, blew in the evening and at night. In support of this opinion we have the following facts :—(1) "that the horses attacked were found to have been especially exposed to cold night winds by their position in the stables, or nature of their work. At Parel stables, where the majority of cases occurred, alterations in the buildings were in progress. The south wall of the stable had been taken down in order to increase the number of stalls in that direction. This open condition of the premises on that side, while it did not expose the horses to any unwholesome wind (the south windonly blowing in the monsoon time, and being a warm one) tended no doubt to increase the draught through the stables from the north, and to lower their temperature at night. (2) That since the time when we introduced measures for protecting the stables from the northerly winds (a period of five weeks), no fresh case of "surra" has occurred. The last case at Parel stables appeared on the 29th December. It was on the 30th of that month that we completed the arrangements for excluding cold winds. (3) That the Parel stables, where nearly three-fourths of the cases occurred, were until recently, in consequence of their system of construction, more open and considerable colder than the stables at Colaba." On this very interesting subject I may remark on the fact that chill plays an active part in the development of certain fermentative diseases. We have the well-known experiment of causing fowl (which shew great immunity to the virus of anthrax) readily taking this disease, on being inoculated when they have been artificially cooled down a few degrees.

M. ROCHEFORT DECLINES TO FIGHT.

THE seconds of M. Pilotel (Mr. H. Pottinger Stephens and Mr. Horace Lennard) waited on the 15th ult. (says the Paris correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph*) upon M. Rochefort at his residence, to convey the challenge entrusted to them. Some time ago M. Pilotel, who is a French artist in London, on the staff of the *Illustrated London News* and the *Lady's Pictorial*, drew for the *Courrier de Londres* a sarcastic caricature of General Boulanger, or "Blancmanger," as the caricaturist styles that politician. This, appearing at the time of the Seine election, the adherents of the Government displayed it to their advantage, and in due course it caught the eye of M. Rochefort, who took up the cudgels on the behalf of his friend the General, and published in his journal, *L'Intransigeant*, an acrimonious article in which he dubbed the artist "Pille Hotel." M. Pilotel thereupon resolved to have satisfaction in a duel, and, as the insulted party, he asked for pistols at twentyfive paces. M Rochefort, however, as M Pilotel anticipated, refused to fight. In this affair Messrs. Stephens and Lennard have consulted and been guided by M. Lissagaray, the editor of *La Bataille*, who has already fought a duel with M. Rochefort, and cannot therefore himself act as a second. This is probably the first occasion in modern times on which Englishmen have acted as seconds for a Frenchman in a duel. The seconds are close friends of M Pilotel. Mr. Stephens was formerly a correspondent for the *Times* in Paris. It is worthy of note that Mr. Stephens was the bearer of the challenge from Mr. Labouchere to Mr. Lawson in the "Beefsteak Club" quarrel. It is thought that in the present case further developments will ensure, as feeling is running very high among the respective friends of M. Rochefort and M. Pilotel. M. Rochefort dined with General Boulanger a few nights ago, and doubtless had a good deal to say to his friend of the quarrel arising out of the General's caricature.

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ROYAL WIDOWS AND THEIR WEEDS.

THE *Gaulois* gives some interesting particulars as to the mourning worn by widows of Royal and Imperial rank in Europe at the present time. A modification of the English widow's cap, as worn for so many years by our own Queen, would appear to be the form of coifure adopted at many Courts, and the same journal states that an English milliner possesses a monopoly of supplying these to the Royal families of Europe :—

The description given in detail shows that the cap as worn at foreign Courts has black lisse "weepers." The aged Empress Augusta, though she wears in other respects the conventional widow's mourning, is obliged to have very warm caps, owing to the neuralgic headaches from which she suffers. The immense strings fall almost to the carpet when she is seated in her large arm chair, which is mounted on rollers. The unfortunate Empress Charlotte, widow of Maximilian of Mexico, has always been careless of her dress since the great tragedy of her life. When she went to appeal to Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie at the Tuileries, she wore a crushed dress and a damaged white silk bonnet with the feathers all uncurled. Now, in her widowhood and mental alienation, she loves to wear the brightest colours, though her attendants have frequently tried to dissuade her from doing so. She often puts red roses in her hair, as she is represented in her portrait by Raudan, in which her remarkable resemblance to her grandfather, Louis Philippe, comes out so strikingly.

THE FRENCH EX-EMPRESS.

The ex-Empress Eugenie wears the very simplest sort of mourning. Her gowns are of woollen fabric, and fall in plain folds from the waist. Her dressmakers occasionally attempt some variation upon their unstudied simplicity, but the Empress always bids them revert to the untrimmed dresses that she now prefers. The Queen Regent of Spain has, till quite lately, worn deep mourning that was almost nun-like in its severity. The dress, very flat and straight, has had a long, full train. Upon her head she has always worn a mantilla of a black woollen fabric, without even the relief of a fold of transparent crape. For extra covering, when crossing the gardens or traversing the long corridors of her palace, Queen Maria wears a long black mantle lined with white velvet. She uses two pearl-headed pins, that King Alfonso used to admire, for fixing the thick black veil upon her head. For certain occasions of ceremony the Queen Regent has of late doffed her sombre black and worn a lilac gown, but she seems to like to return to the black veil that denotes her widowhood. Hers is a nature as serious as it is sweet. At her convent, in her girlhood, she could always be counted upon for missions needing courage and devotion.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

Princess Stephanie's still girlish head—she is but twenty-five—is the latest to wear the Royal widow's cap, under which her fair hair is almost hidden, and the black and white of Austrian widows' mourning. Some dresses just sent to the Empress Fredrick, illustrate the etiquette of the twelve months' weeds. Among them is a morning dress in plain English crape, the skirt of which is gathered all round the waist. The Empire bodice has a deep collar of white batiste and cuffs to match, that reach to the elbow. Another gown is made of dull black cloth, the skirt being trimmed with three graduated bands of crape. A wide, flat fold of crape begins at the waist and falls over one side of the skirt to the hem, above which it is slightly draped. Over a crape waistcoat is a straight bodice with large lapels of crape. The orthodox white batiste collar and cuffs are worn with this.

A long-trained house dress is in black cashmere, the front being entirely covered with crape, pleated diagonally across it. The cuirasse bodice has a plastron of crape, the fastenings of which are concealed beneath two bias folds. Large sleeves of white crepe lisse are worn over the black ones, the latter showing through. Another house dress is in black veiling pleated as closely as possible over a foundation skirt of dull black silk. A belt of English crape comes down in a point over the bodice, beginning at either side. A teagown, in a soft fabric called woollen velvet, opens over a front of striped black crape. The long train is lined with white silk. The belt that confines the gown at the waist is made of woollen passementerie studded with unshining wooden beads. The collar and cuffs are of thick white serge embroidered with black.

GOWNS AND MANTLES.

Among the dinner gowns is a Princess dress of English crape, the front of which is draped over black silk. The bodice is fastened by three onyx clasps in the form of stars. The collar and cuffs are of white crape and are fastened with similar stars of onyx. Another is in black woollen velvet, with train gathered on the back, and trimmed with an embroidery made of small wooden beads. On the flat bodice is a deep white collar, like a nun's, but made of the very finest batiste, in this respect unlike a nun's. Cuffs that match the collar reach to the elbow.

Among the mantles is a long and ample one, intended to be worn in driving, and made of black woollen crape lined with astrakhan fur. A second is in woollen ottoman, fitting very closely at the back, and lined with white quilted satin. A boa of black marabout feathers takes the place of a collar. The bonnet is a small capote with crape stretched across the crown, and covered with two long veils of crape caught up into folds. Under the brim are seven folds of rolled crape, like those on a widow's cap, and the crape strings are crossed on the breast and fastened with an unpolished onyx set in silver. The young princesses wear black serge gowns with riding habits bodices, and collar and cuffs of black crape lisse. Their evening dressers are grenadine, closely pleated over dull black silk, trimmed with English crape and worn with black silk sashes.

DISASTER AT AN AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE most appalling catastrophe which has ever visited New York occurred at an early hour on the 18th ultimo at Hartford, Connecticut. The scene of the disaster was the Park Central Hotel, a large brick building, five storeys high, with a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. A large boiler in the basement exploded about five o'clock with a terrific report which awakened the whole city. So tremendous was the shock that the hotel itself fell in ruins, while the front of another hotel opposite was blown in at several points, and the windows of all the neighbouring houses were shattered. Scarcely had the building fallen than the debris caught fire, and the spectacle become one of unexampled horror.

The hotel contained a good many guests, most of them persons connected with the theatrical profession, and commercial travellers. Many of them to all seeming were killed on the spot ; while the dire peril of such as survived was made only too clear by the heartrending shrieks and cries which arose above the roar of the flames enveloping the ruined building. The sound of the explosion brought assistance speedily to the spot. Those who were first found the place enwrapped in blinding clouds of steam and smoke, while flames were bursting forth from the remains of the hotel. Nothing could be done to help the unfortunate people in the midst of the burning mass until the fire had been mastered ; and the ruins had to be flooded with water before the work of rescue could be attempted. Within the first hour or so, some few dead and dying who lay near the edge of the debris were brought away, but was not until 9 o'clock that the rescuers were able to begin their work in earnest. Unhappily, by this time the flames and the smoke had placed many beyond the reach of human aid. Some had perished before the eyes of the powerless and horror-stricken crowd.

One man, with his wife and little girl, were plainly seen in the midst of the debris, pinned down by some of the wreckage. No help could reach them, and they perished. A young woman also was seen struggling to extricate herself from under some heavy timbers, and uttering shrieks which filled all hearers with an agony of pity; but nothing could be done to help her. When the rescuers at last made their way into the ruin they found that many of the dead had perished in the same way as the poor people just alluded to, having fallen beneath woodwork which was weighed down by bricks and masonry. The exact number of the victims has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that fifty at least have perished. Those who escaped were mostly visitors. The night clerk of the hotel is missing, and all the books have been destroyed. As evidence of the immense force of the explosion it may be mentioned that a bed was blown far into the street, and a heavy door was carried the distance of a whole block of houses.

A later telegram from Hartford says that the work of search is going on. It is supposed that there were eighty inmates in the main portion of the hotel which fell in, and of these about twenty are believed to have escaped at the time of the disaster. Several persons who were thought to be dead have been extricated alive, and they, together with the injured previously found, have been taken to the hospitals. Only four bodies have actually been recovered. The hotel was built fifteen years ago, and cost, with the furniture, 120,000 dols.

According to the latest estimates the fatalities have been reduced to about twenty-five.

RICHARD PIGOTT.

THE day before Mr. Pigott was called as a witness, some excerpts from his autobiography were given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

Richard Pigott is the hero of the Parnell Commission. It is he who is the *fons et origo* of all information. Mr. Soames and Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Houston were not merely content to take his word for the authenticity of the documents, but even refrained from asking him to trust them with the secret which he is ready to divulge in the witness box.

The personality of Mr. Pigott thus suddenly becomes an element of the first importance. Everyone is asking, who is Mr. Pigott ? and how is it that he came to be regarded as so unimpeachable an authority by the *Times* ? We abstain from entering upon any examination of Mr. Pigott's career from an independent standpoint. If we did it might be held by the President, to whose authority we wish to pay the most scrupulous respect, as an interference with the proceedings of his court. But no such objection can possibly be taken to our setting forth in Mr. Pigott's own words his own account of himself taken from his book "Personal Recollections of an Irish National Journalist." At the time of the execution of the "Manchester Martyrs," Mr. Pigott edited a journal which on the suppression of the *Irish People* became the unofficial organ of the Fenians. Mr. Pigott's political opinions at the time were, as he says, "simply and easily expressed :"—

I was a "rebel" born and bred. I am not ashamed to confess that I held for Ireland that there were but two alternatives—separation or submission. That hybrid Nationalism which professed to combine these two things—or at all events to advocate both as occasion required—I never could be induced to favour. . . .

The

SPORTING NOTES.

THERE is little doubt that the Derby this year will be one of the least exciting Blue Ribands that we have ever had. The form will be run through wonderfully previously, and the big three-year-old races that take place in April and May at other places will seriously affect the Epsom contest. "At the present moment," states a correspondent, "Chitaboh may be regarded as a certain runner for the Leicester race and the Two Thousand; but his starting for the Derby will mainly, if not solely, depend upon his performances in those two earlier engagements."

There is quite a desire to lay against Donovan for the Derby. An impression prevails that by the time the Derby is fixed for decision the son of Galopin will probably have had enough of it. With a breakdown on his part, what an interesting race it would immediately become! The anticipation of something of the kind will, no doubt, account for the anxiety of certain speculators to make a bit at the short odds.

Although rumours are afloat that Wood, the jockey, intends to appeal to the House of Lords on the question of costs in his action against the *Licensed Victualler's Gazette*, I doubt whether such will be the case. The plaintiff would have been better advised had he never brought the action at all. As Mr. Cox himself says, in this morning's issue:—"Mr. Charles Wood, after being informed by two of the most eminent and able judges on the Bench that this action should never have been brought, will, we think, now realise the position in which he stands in public estimation. This suit has been the most important sporting trial of modern times. It has been costly to both parties, but there is the satisfaction of believing that the efforts for the purification of the Turf have not been destitute of result."

The Waterloo of 1889 seems almost destined to be known as Colonel North's year, whatever may be the fate of the strong team engaged. A few seasons ago the Earl of Haddington's kennel supplied no fewer than four representatives, but even this will be cast into the shade upon the present occasion. The new coursing star will run no fewer than half a dozen in the nominations respectively assigned. Fullarton will represent Colonel North, and Miss Kitten. Troughend, Miss Glendyne, Dingwall, and Sorois are distributed amongst the nominations of Mr. Darlinson, Mr. Badger, Mr. Davey, Captain M' Calmont, M. P., and Mr. Salter.

Following the precedent of former years with the exception of last season, the Oxonians have decided to practice on the upper waters of the Thames before proceeding to Putney. On March 9th they conclude their practice on the home water, and will then proceed to Cookham for a week's training prior to their advent on the tideway. They have arranged to take up their quarters at the Ferry Hotel at Cookham, and host Kilby is sure to do all in his power to make them comfortable and further their prospects. It is expected that they will appear at Putney on Monday March 18.

"Rapier" tells a capital tale about poor Jem Snowden in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. He was once put on a real old-fashioned good thing, and told to win without exposing the horse's merits more than he could help. Snowden had been lunching copiously, and before the field reached the distance was many lengths ahead, the number of which he increased till at last he sailed home some hundred and fifty yards to the good. Of course, there were expostulations, and Snowdon was asked why he rode such a wretched race. "You're very lucky to have won at all, I can tell you," he presently replied, "for I didn't know where the winning post was!"

The travelling Correspondent of the *Sporting Chronicle* says the defeat of Bloodstone and Hugger Mugger by Richard Rawe was the great sensation of the day at Four Oaks Park. Bloodstone appeared to be too light, and he is certainly not the horse he was. He is now trained by Gatland, near Lewes, and the long journey appeared to have upset him. He could not extend himself, and was failed off 100 yards at the end of a mile. All at once the horse appeared to recover his action, for when the descent commenced he picked up his ground so rapidly that he was within two lengths of his horses as they entered the straight, though he was beaten at the distance.

"Mr. Abington, who had waiting orders, then tried to go to the front, but Richard Rawe always went the faster, and won easily by a neck. The result was so astounding that I narrowly examined all the horses. Bloodstone appeared to be too light. Still, if he could have felt his feet in the early part of the race he must have won, from the ground he made up. Hugger Mugger was heavily bandaged on his near hind shank, and from his appearance he was a bit short of work."

It is recorded that out of the 582,000 partridges, 300,000 hares, and 93,000 pheasants sold in Paris during the last season only 159,000 partridges, 25,000 hares, and 8,000 pheasants were natives, all the rest being imported, principally, from England and Bohemia.

A writer in *Horse* and *Hound* says:—A brother to Bullion, named Ingot, in M. Dawson's stable is said to be above the average, as he has been highly tried, and as he is very good-looking colt a very successful career may be prophesied for him. At present I have seen nothing better looking than Semolina, the filly by St. Simon, out of Mowerina, in Geo. Dawson's stables. St. Serge, by the same sire out of Feronica, is also a beautiful colt, but will most probably not be seen in public until later in the year, as he will grow into a big horse, requiring time to be seen at his best.

News from Kingsclere tells us that John Porter has some very promising two-year-olds by Fernandez under his care; also some beautiful youngsters belonging to the Duke of Westminster, absolutely untried, especially Ornament, a sister to Ormonde. Then there is Isis, a chestnut filly by Bend Or out of Shotover, very like her dam, with great power; a filly by St. Simon out of Cognisaunce; Blue Green, a brown colt by Ceruleus out of Angelica (sister to St. Simon); and Orwell, a brown colt by bend Or out of Lizzie Agnes.

At Sandown Park a fancy bet of 1,000 to 200 was laid on M. P. for the Burwood Steeplechase with the stipulation of a "stand up." After he had won easily bets of 1,000 to 50 (twice), 500 to 25, and 200 to 50 (twice) for a place were taken about him for the Grand National. Mr. Rutherford's horse pulled up pretty fresh, but showed slight spur marks on the near side. M. P. runs in the Club Steeplechase at Hamilton Park on Saturday next. His success at Sandown involves no penalty for the Grand National, nor will he have any extra to carry should he win in Scotland.

All sportsmen will be glad to see that John Nightingall improved on his last year's position with his horse in the Sandown Grand Prize. Then he was second and third with Lady Winifred and Freedom respectively. Next day he was first with Castilian. This horse was always thought likely to take a good race on the flat, but he is always disappointed Mr. Charles Hibbert and Peter Price. Like many other uncertain animals at the illegitimate game Castilian promises to make his mark over hurdles. Grey Friars is another animal who will do better with time as he jumped well enough at Esher; but we must not forget that he had plenty of weight to carry.

Sport and the law are becoming closely connected, as another suit is on the *tapis*, and is set down for hearing in March. It is one brought by M. Gurry, the well-known Newmarket trainer, against Mr. G. A. Baird, otherwise known as Mr. Abington, for breach of contract. The damages are laid at £16,000, and the defendant has already paid into Court £2,750. Sir Charles Russell leads for the plaintiff, his junior being Mr. C. Matthews. It is said that Gurry has twelve witnesses.

American exchanges now inform us that Sullivan is now training. He takes a walk of twelve or fifteen miles early each morning. After that he is rubbed down and put to bed, where he remains three hours. The afternoons he generally passes down town in company with Barnett and Hayes. Twice a day he punches the bag for ten or fifteen minutes. One bottle of Bass's ale per day is all the stimulant which he takes. He weighs 215lb, having trained down 8lb in the last two weeks, but has not yet gone on to a diet.

As regards the meeting of Jake Kilrain with Jem Smith, the same source tells us that Kilrain is willing to accept the challenge of Jem Smith, the English champion. He says in a letter to Richard K. Fox:—"I would rather not meet any one, however, until I first face John L. Sullivan, as I might possibly injure my hands. But, hands or no hands, I will fight Jem Smith if he puts his money up before I meet Sullivan. I am beginning to think that John L. does not mean square business or fight at all; if he did why did he ask for six months when—to use his own words, 'I can beat him if one of my legs was in the grave?' I will allow Sullivan to be a good man until July 8, but will then prove to the public that he is not the man he tries to make them believe he is."

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The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

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SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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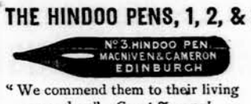

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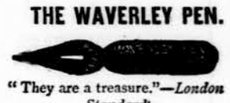

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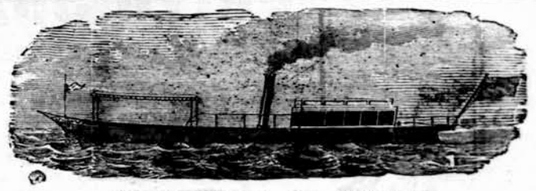

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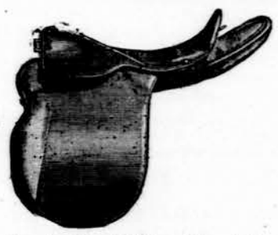
SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

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